

Local and General

Great July Sale of Blouses, Dresses and White Wear. D. C. Bush.

Mr Harry Lambie has returned home from the West.

Reduced prices on Wash Materials during the big July Sale. D. C. Bush.

"Wallie" Doran, of Sault Ste. Marie, is spending his vacation at his home here.

In the big Dominion Day lacrosse game at Cornwall the home team won, defeating Shamrocks by 5-2.

Mrs Kinsman, of Woodward, Iowa, left last night for her home, after visiting with friends in town and vicinity for the past three weeks.

Mr and Mrs Howard Hartell, of Watertown, N. Y., and Mrs George Fitzpatrick, of Cornwall, are visiting at Mrs John Fitzpatrick's.

Miss Barry will hold an auction sale of all her household furniture, at the corner of Main street and Gravel Road, on Saturday, July 5th.

Mr B. Hayunga Carman spent a few days with his mother last week and on Friday sailed for London, England, to continue his musical studies. He will return to Toronto on the opening of the schools there.

W. C. Coir's pacer, Sam Hill, won handsily in the 2400 class at South Mountain on Thursday of last week and also took first in the same class at Winchester on Dominion Day, winning easily in a field of four.

The Biggest and Best excursion boat on the St. Lawrence river is the "Thousand Islander," and the date of the Big Excursion on this Big Boat to Thousand Island Park is Tuesday, July 15th. Boat will leave Morrisburg at 8 a. m.

Major C. W. MacLean and his mother, Mrs MacLean, Mr and Mrs Harry Clark of Montreal, Miss Margaret Shaw of Chesterville, Miss Marjorie Daley of Ogdensburg, Miss Ada Moylan of Montreal, and Col. W. J. P. Hurst of Pittsburgh, Pa., were recent visitors at Allison's Island Farm.

Mrs Thomas Darling and daughter, of Montreal; Mr William Kellogg and Miss Madeline, of Lima, Ohio; Mr and Mrs Frank Kellogg and son, of Picton; and Mr Walter Kellogg, assistant postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt., were visitors at Mrs Lanning's and Mrs Adam Moore's this week.

A. L. Chamberlain, who formerly occupied the position of collector of customs at Waddington, has, by the reorganization of their customs service, been appointed a deputy collector, the collector being stationed at Ogdensburg and having jurisdiction over the district of Northern New York.

Two boys, while rowing near the head of Long Sault Island on Sunday, discovered the body of a man floating in the river. It was so badly decomposed that the age could not be estimated. The body was that of a man of about 150 lbs., height 5 ft. 6 in., with light hair. No clue as to its identity has as yet been found.

The Firemen's Association take this opportunity to thank Major MacLean and Col. J. Wesley Allison for their kindness in showing their thoroughbred horses in the parade, the young people who reproduced, for the benefit of the Fire Brigade, the play Esmeralda, the gentlemen who assisted on the executive committee, and the merchants and others who took part in the parade and programme of the Dominion Day celebration.

A company of thirty under command of Lieut. Fred Broder left today for the cadet camp at Barriefield, which is being held from July 3rd to July 8th. In this district Ottawa sent 350 cadets, Brockville 40, Cornwall 30, Prescott 50, Major Gillespie, who inspected the Cadets here recently, is General Staff Organizer and Instructor at the camp. It is expected that about 1500 young soldiers of the King will be under canvas. An attractive programme has been arranged, including lessons in swimming. One day will be set aside for athletic contests, and a fund has been started for the purchase of prizes.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

The "Dress-Well," the leading Corset in Canada. D. C. Bush.

Mr Wm. McFarlane, of The Leader staff, is home on a couple of weeks' holidays.

Mr and Mrs A. MacPherson, Metcalfe, spent the week end with their daughter, Mrs Robert Mullin.

25 to 33 1-3 per cent. reduction on White Wear during July Sale. D. C. Bush.

John Fitzpatrick (Jr.), who is employed by the government in the capacity of gas-buoy expert at Parry Sound, was in town the first of the week.

The hay crop in this district promises to be very light, the cold weather during the spring, followed by the dry hot spell, having retarded growth.

Miss Barry will hold an auction sale of all her household furniture, at the corner of Main street and Gravel Road, on Saturday, July 5th.

A field of rye on Allison's Island Farm is over six feet high and is still growing. A single stem picked promiscuously from the field measures 6 feet 8 inches.

With commendable promptness the municipality has caused a guard rail to be erected along the weir west of the power house. The power house was built in 1901.

Mrs A. J. W. Beckstead, Riverside, has broken the record in this neighborhood for pink rose peony growing. On one plant alone in the flower garden there are over one hundred and fifteen blooms.

Mrs Abner Holmes, of Montreal, was visiting among friends in town and country during the past week. The family were former residents of Morrisburg, removing to the metropolis some twenty years ago.

Mrs Malcolm A. Hickey and children, of Montreal West, arrived on Saturday to spend a few weeks with Mr and Mrs J. S. Hickey. They will be joined on Friday by Mr Hickey, who will spend his vacation here.

Church of England services on Sunday will be in St. James' Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and in Trinity Church at 2.45 p. m. The Rev. G. S. Anderson will also officiate in St. Paul's Church, Waddington, at 9 a. m.

Misses Eloie Casselman and Gertrude McCreery, who have been visiting with friends at Chipman, N.Y., for a week, returned Tuesday. They were accompanied here by Miss Robertson, who will be their guest here for a few days.

Dr C. J. and Mrs MacPherson and Baby Ralph and Mr and Mrs D. Halliday, of Ottawa, while touring for a few days around Kingston, Sydenham and other western points, came to Morrisburg on the 1st, en route to Ottawa, and while here were the guests of the Doctor's sister, Mrs R. C. Mullin.

A meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Agriculture Office on Monday next at three o'clock. Members and those intending to become members are urged to attend, as several important matters must be settled. Miss Farlinger will tell of her sojourn with the International Council of Women while in Montreal last month and Mrs Wallace will report on the district annual meeting at Chesterville.

Edward was a garrulous boy and talked in school far too much to please his teacher. In vain did the teacher try to make Edward understand. The punishments allowed by the school were tried, but to no avail. At last the teacher decided to mention it in the monthly report to his parents. The next report contained the following:—"Edward persists in talking a great deal more than he should." When the report was returned, duly signed by the father, there was a comment in red ink, which read thus: "You ought to hear his mother."

On Monday afternoon Edward Duffy, a resident of Cornwall, was committed to stand trial on a charge of burning his own house. One night recently Duffy, it is stated, made five separate attempts to burn his home. On the night in question he was intoxicated and had two flasks of whiskey on his person. Duffy's wife left him on this night and stayed with a friend. As soon as she left her husband he started the fire. He made vigorous objection when arrested, claiming that he had no right to be arrested in his own home. After hearing the evidence the police magistrate committed him to stand trial at the High Court here in the fall.

It will pay you to visit us while the July Sale is on. D. C. Bush.

"Jimmy" Corrigan with a party of friends arrived at his summer home yesterday.

Mrs J. A. Jeffrey and children, of Toronto, are visiting with Mrs Thomas Howson.

Miss Rachel Holmes, of Montreal, returned home Tuesday, after spending a week among friends here.

Miss Barry will hold an auction sale of all her household furniture, at the corner of Main street and Gravel Road, on Saturday, July 5th.

Mr and Mrs C. D. Bouck and family, of Clinton, Ont., arrived in town today. They will spend the holidays at Mr Bouck's old home at Bouck's Hill.

Mr and Mrs E. E. Cline and Mr and Mrs Taylor, of Canton, Ohio, arrived in town on Sunday in Mr Cline's auto. They will spend a few days in town.

Rev. Mr and Mrs August Rohrig and son, Henry, of Hazleton, Pa., arrived on Tuesday for a month's holidays at the latter's parents, Mr and Mrs A. C. Casselman.

Misses Vere and Teresa Toner, of Montreal, who have been spending their holidays with their grandparents, Mr and Mrs G. Brandstetter, returned home on Wednesday afternoon.

According to the Waddington correspondent of the Madrid Herald four clergymen have already expressed a desire to become rector of St. Paul's church, Waddington, recently made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Mr Alder. The stated salary is \$1,000, with rectory.

A writ has been issued in the High Court against the Corporation of Brockville, claiming \$10,000 damages on behalf of Wm. Hewitt, whose son, Whitney, met his death by grabbing an alleged live wire of the light and power department, which had fallen down during the severe storm of April 2nd last.

Rip Saw in New Liskeard Speaker: Is the fly the only thing that needs swatting? The growing disrespect of our boys and girls, their waywardness and impudence, and disregard of parental authority is evidence that some of the swats directed towards the flies might be planted other places where they are badly needed.

Tickets for the big excursion to Alexandria Bay and T. I. Park, per the big boat, "Thousand Islander," can be obtained from the following agents:—W. G. Baker, Geo. Dawley, Morrisburg; Roy Styles, Froatburn; Robert Weagant, Hoasic; Molsons Bank, Williamsburg; Ed. Dunford, Bouck's Hill; John Bowden, Dundela; Dr. Harvey, Brinston; Molsons Bank, Iroquois.

The ownership of the diamonds and emeralds found by a paper sorter in a pile of paper at the St. Lawrence Paper Company's mills at Mille Roches some time ago, was decided last week by Judge Latchford at the non-jury sittings of the High Court at Cornwall. Mrs Buell, to whom the valuable bundle was assigned for sorting, entered suit against Miss Lena Foley for the recovery of the valuables, claiming she was entitled to the entire find from the bale allotted her, but his Lordship held otherwise, and considered that Miss Foley was entitled to them. His ruling was on the common law that finders are keepers until the rightful owner is discovered.

A Life-long Resident Passes Away

After an illness extending over a year, during more than three months of which time he was confined to his room, George Louis Conway, a life-long resident of Morrisburg, passed away on Friday afternoon last, aged 70 years.

The late Mr Conway was born in Morrisburg. For a number of years he had been employed at the government marine repair works at Stata's Bay and for thirteen years was a valued employee of J. F. Millar & Son, when that firm conducted a foundry business here. He was a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

The funeral took place on Monday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's R. C. Church, where solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Meehan.

His widow survives, besides a sister, Mrs Joseph Bourette (Sr.), a daughter, Mrs. George Panzer, and a son Henry, both of Rochester. The latter will remain here with his mother.

**LEADER ADVERTISEMENTS
BRING RESULTS.**

THE CELEBRATION

Nice Hot Day, A Fair Crowd, and Everybody Well Pleased

The weather on Dominion Day was all that could be desired for a celebration, and all that could be expected of July. It was "circus" weather, "fair" weather "celebration" weather or whatever one may wish to call it, but the people did not seem to mind the heat. The crowd on Main street was not large, numbering perhaps a thousand, while about four hundred people were on the fair ground. It is a good many years since Morrisburg has been similarly en fete, and this year's celebration, while a success as such, fell behind the mark in financial returns to the Morrisburg Firemen's Association, under whose direction it was held and who had hoped for better financial returns in order to procure uniforms. While not up to celebrations of former years, the people all seemed satisfied, and much credit is due Chief Cassell and Secretary Lane and the executive committee for successfully carrying out the arrangements.

The day's proceedings opened with a parade of about 150 public school pupils at 9 o'clock. The boys and girls, carrying banners and flags, marched from the school-house down Main street to Canal, where they were addressed for about twenty minutes by Andrew Broder, M. P., whom all the children knew, and all of whom "Andy" seemed to know.

The parade of the school children was the most pleasing feature of the day's programme.

The aquatic sports from 9.45 to 11 a. m. drew quite a crowd to the river front. The results of the competitions were as follows:

Skiff Race—Geo. Lawrence, Louisville Landing; Harry Myers.

Tub Race—Theodore Connolly.

Swimming Race—D. Denesha, Allie Pruner.

Boys' Swimming Race—Lorne Casselman, Theodore Connolly.

Greasy Pole—Clem. Coutlee.

Motor Boat Race—W. Baker, J. L. Casselman, Wm. Pruner.

In the parade at noon the fancy horses of Major MacLean and Col. J. Wesley Allison were greatly admired by the crowd.

The attractions at the fair ground in the afternoon were the public school field day sports, which were amalgamated with the celebration, and the baseball match between Norwood and the local nine. The events in the public school sports were keenly contested, especially the tug-of-war, in which the girls won, having in their minds' eye visions of ice cream and candy for the victors. However, both victor and vanquished were escorted to Sherman's, where they were liberally "treated."

The baseball match resulted in a win for Morrisburg by a score of 5 to 1. The umpire came in for considerable criticism, for while his work was impartial, his decisions at times were very erratic.

In the evening the four-act comedy "Esmeralda," by local talent, was repeated for the benefit of the firemen and played to a fair house.

Following are the results in the Public School field sports:

Senior.

220 yds. Dash—1st Jack Bradfield, 2nd Charles Summers, 3rd Frank Shooove

100 yds. Dash (Girls)—Muriel Thom, Eunice Weegar, May Ernault.

Hop, Step and Jump—Charles Summers, Erle McMartin, Jack Bradfield. In this event Chas. Summers covered a distance of 36 ft. 7 in. and Erle McMartin 35 ft. 5 in.

Running Broad Jump—Chas. Summers, Erle McMartin, Jack Bradfield.

Potato Race (Girls)—Eunice Weegar, Geraldine Murphy, Winnifred Murphy.

Vaulting—Erle McMartin, Calvin Saddlemire, Chas. Summers.

Running High Jump—Erle McMartin, Chas. Summers, Jack Bradfield.

Consolation Race (Girls)—Annie Barkley, Kathleen Ernault, Geraldine Murphy.

Junior.

100 yds. Dash—Wm. Moyle, Arnold Jarvis, John Casselman.

75 yds. Dash (Girls)—Myrtle McNeill, Hilda Nash, Helen Duprau

100 yds. Dash—Wm. Moyle, Clare Biceum, Wm. Weegar.

Hop, Step and Jump—Denzel Nash, Jack Dailey, John Casselman.

Running Broad Jump—John Casselman, Wm. Moyle, Denzel Nash.

100 yds. Dash (Girls)—Uldene Barclay, Myra Tracy, Kathleen Ernault.

50 yds. Dash—Frank Dailey, Malcolm Weegar, Gerhard Weegar.

50 yds. Dash (Girls)—Dora Lapierre, Madge Griffith, Patricia Coligan.

Vaulting—Arnold Jarvis, Denzel Nash, John Casselman.

Potato Race (Girls)—Eva Cassell, Nellie Griffith, Myra Tracy.

Jockey Race—Bruce Wood and John Casselman Harold Coligan and Jack Dailey.

Running High Jump—Denzel Nash, Jack Dailey, Arnold Jarvis.

Consolation Race (Girls)—Helen Duprau, Susie Campbell, Winnie Barclay.

Open to Senior and Junior.

Throwing and Catching Baseball (Girls)—Marion Hilliard and Marjorie Plantz Geraldine Murphy and Winnifred Murphy.

Wheelbarrow Race—Fred Nash and Jack Bradfield, Morris Beckstead and Geo. Myers.

Relay Race—Wilfrid Coligan and Jack Dailey, Denzel Nash and Leonard Ryan.

Bicycle Race, half mile—Frank Shooove, Wilfrid Coligan.

Relay Race (Girls)—Eunice Weegar and Myrtle McNeill, Marion Hilliard and Uldene Barclay.

Sack Race—Leonard Ryan, Wm. Moyle, Bruce Wood.

Tug-of-War—Won by the girls.

TWO CHILDREN LOSE THEIR LIVES

In Fire in a Tenement House in Cornwall

Shortly after ten o'clock on Monday morning fire broke out in the double tenement on Pitt St., Cornwall, occupied by James Sauve and Wm. Bero. How the fire started is a mystery. Mrs Bero was sitting in her house when she smelled rags burning in the kitchen of Mrs. Sauve and immediately turned in an alarm.

Mrs. Sauve was out in a field nearby giving some water to some men who were working there, and when she returned the smoke was coming out of her house in such volumes that she could not get in. Two of her children were burned to death, one a girl one month old, and another, Edith Pearl, five years old; one son, Leonard, three years old, was with his mother when she went to the field. The dead children were found on a bed upstairs, and were badly charred, their hair being burned completely off. The fire gave the firemen a hard fight. Very little of the contents of the house were saved.

St. James' Church 21st Annual Excursion

The Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence have a worldwide reputation and hundreds of pleasure-seekers spend weeks of time and many dollars for the privilege of enjoying the same trip that the excursion to Thousand Island Park on the Big Boat, the "Thousand Islander," will afford you for the small sum of \$1. (provided your ticket is purchased before the morning of the 15th).

The boat will not leave Morrisburg until 8 a. m., thus giving ample time for excursionists to get in from a distance. Returning, the boat will leave the Park at 4 p. m. and will run the rapids by moonlight, reaching Morrisburg about 9 p. m.

Thus a twofold pleasure is in store for all who take in the Big Excursion on the Big Boat, Tuesday July 15th. The beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and the 1,000 Islands by day and the rapids by moonlight. Be sure and secure your tickets before the 15th, as the price on the morning of the excursion will be \$1.25. Address the Rev G. S. Anderson, rector, or W. G. Baker, Morrisburg.

Circus Train in Wreck

The first of the five sections of the Barnum & Bailey circus train of 18 cars bound from Ottawa to Montreal early Monday morning ran into a stalled freight train at Valois, ploughed through the caboose and another car, stopping only when the engine hit the third car, which was loaded with stone. There were no fatalities nor serious injuries as far as the crews of either train were concerned, but six horses, belonging to the circus, were killed outright, while a seventh was so badly injured that it had to be destroyed.

Engineer Glazier, of Brockville, who was in charge of the circus train, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped from the cab and sustained a sprained ankle.

Dominion Park, Montreal is Swept By Flames

Dominion Park, Montreal's amusement resort, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was one of the most spectacular fires seen in Montreal in years. Owing to the low pressure the fire practically burned itself out. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

EGG CANDLING STATION

Probability of One Being Established at Morrisburg

Owing to the rapidly increasing business in eggs shipped from this point, and the fact that the produce dealers in Montreal will pay only for good eggs, the Dundas Co-operative egg and Poultry Association have for some time been considering the desirability of having a candling station established by the Government at Morrisburg.

Mr. Andrew Broder is interesting himself in the proposal, and on Saturday a petition signed by members of the Association was forwarded to the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

The business transacted through the Association has been steadily increasing as the following statistics will show: In 1911 there were 500 cases of eggs shipped through the Association; in 1912 there were 968 cases, representing \$8182.00 worth of business. This year, basing conclusions on business up to date, last year's business will be nearly doubled.

To show the extent of the poultry industry in the county, last year there were 3564 cases of eggs shipped from Morrisburg station from May 1st, 1912, to May 1st, 1913. A conservative estimate of the cases that could be sent through a central candling station at Morrisburg would be 10,064, as it would draw from the towns of Iroquois, Cardinal, Morrisburg and Aultsville on the front and places back of them. With a proper organization and candling 75 per cent. of these eggs would pass through the central station.

A committee of the Association went to Montreal on the 13th June last to interview the wholesale firms of that city to make arrangements, if possible, for a more satisfactory classification of the Association's eggs and to see if the wholesalers would accept their eggs in dozen cartons stamped with the Association's name.

The result of the visit to Montreal was that the Association found it next to impossible to get a satisfactory classification of eggs from the wholesale firms, who also refuse to accept the Association's eggs put up in cartons for the reason that they have no assurance that they will be properly candled and selected.

The only way of remedying this condition is to candle the eggs before they are sent forward, and for that reason the Government is asked to build and equip an egg candling station. The petition asks that an expert candler be employed for a certain length of time by the Government to candle the Association's eggs; also that the proposed plant be used for demonstration purposes in the candling, grading and preparation of poultry products for market, which would benefit the poultry industry to the same extent that the dairy industry is benefitted by the government demonstration cheese and butter factories. It is said that the Minister of Agriculture is favorable to the proposition and that the candling station will no doubt be secured.

Fruit Growers of the United Counties Organize

A meeting was held in the Agriculture Office, Morrisburg, on Saturday, June 28th, 1913, for the purpose of organizing a Fruit Growers Association representative of the United Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. A fair sized crowd of enthusiastic fruit growers discussed the matter of organization and decided that such an association would have a beneficial influence on the fruit growing industry in the counties. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—W. G. Robertson, Iroquois.

Vice-President—L. A. Parisieu, Summerstown.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. P. Bradt, Morrisburg.

Directors—D. H. McDiarmid, Avonmore; D. A. Ross, Lancaster; Edgar McRae, Alexandria; Ellery Casselman, Dundela; Wm. Lane, Bouck's Hill; Zephuss Hess, Winchester Springs; Harold Willard, Morrisburg.

The Association was organized under the name of the "St. Lawrence Valley Fruit Growers Association." It was decided to become affiliated with the Provincial Fruit Growers Association. The membership fee was fixed at 50c. Any one wishing to join the Association may do so by remitting the membership fee to the Secretary.

Electricity in the Future

Getting Current From the Air and Sending Power by Wireless Now Among the Possibilities

It is always interesting and often useful to try to forecast the future, and of all problems of the future that of electricity is perhaps likely to concern us the most, for it seems quite reasonable to expect that in time the greater part of the lighting, heating and power supply of the civilized world will be provided by this agency; although before this can come about radical changes must take place in the methods of producing electricity, and also in the manner of distributing and using it, says Chambers's Journal.

Electricity—which some people believe to be actually life and the base of all matter, if not matter itself, and which, as far as we can judge at present, pervades all space—is the only apparently inexhaustible source of power which is to be found everywhere and at all times. Our other sources of power, lighting or heating are all more or less limited and local.

Coal, the principal agent, is widely distributed over the world; but there are enormous areas where it has not been and is not likely to be found, and whither it has to be conveyed at considerable cost; and even where coal is found in large quantities, as in this country, it has generally to be brought up from great depths at a cost which is likely to increase as time goes on.

Wood, perhaps the earliest source of power known to man, is now distributed in sufficient quantities very locally; and although it can be continually renewed and even increased by careful planting and forest supervision, yet in most localities its large bulk and low heating value render it

Much Dearer Than Coal.

Mineral oil, destined to be the great rival, if not the superior, of coal in the near future, is widely distributed, and new oil fields are being discovered nearly every day in various parts of the world. Crude petroleum either flows to the surface like a spring or can be pumped up, and is thus got to the surface very cheaply; but once it is there the handling of it and the transforming of it into cleaner grades of oil render it dearer than coal at present for most purposes, in spite of its higher calorific value.

Coal gas as a source of power depends, of course, on coal, and on certain kinds of coal; but as coal gas made on a large scale and with proper precautions for the recovery of the by-products is already more economical to use than the raw coal itself, it is probable that in urban districts gas will soon be used to a very large extent in place of coal.

There is, of course, natural gas, but this is too local to be considered as a source of power.

Running or falling water, solar heat and the tides are all local or irregular; and wind power, although to be found everywhere, is too irregular both in force and duration to be of any great use.

Electricity is the only power known to us at present which can be obtained everywhere—at the top of mountains or the bottom of mines, on the ocean, in the desert, by day or night, in the tropics or at the poles; and the smallness of a space appears to make no difference in the amount of electricity which can be generated in it. But, unfortunately, electricity cannot be correctly described as a prime source of power except for small amounts; it must be produced by the aid of one or other of the original agents mentioned above.

Producing Electricity.

We can produce electricity in various ways; by primary batteries of various kinds, by friction or by heat; but to obtain commercially anything more than very small quantities we must employ the dynamo-machine—that is, we must take a mass of iron, wrap it round with insulated copper bars or wires, and revolve it at a fairly high speed in close proximity to a similar mass of iron and copper. We have learned that by giving these two masses of metal particular shapes, suitably insulating them from each other and from the earth, and making the air space between the fixed and revolving parts as small as possible, we can produce electricity, or rather collect it out of space, at any voltage or pressure we choose, the only limitation being our inability to keep it from breaking loose at very high pressures. We can also produce the electric current with various characteristics, such as continuous or alternating current; but in any case we cannot produce electric current of any kind by means of the dynamo without expending more energy in the form of mechanical power to turn the machine than we get out of it in the form of electricity.

Now, it seems hardly consistent with the economy of Nature that in order to get a portion of this omnipresent and inexhaustible energy we must consume a larger por-

tion of a local and by no means inexhaustible energy—that is, if we rely on our principal sources, coal, oil or water; and, no doubt, in the future this clumsy system will be superseded by apparatus which requires no power to drive it, or only sufficient power to make up losses.

It may be that Benjamin Franklin was nearer the solution with his kite and key than we imagine, and that in the future we may attract our electric current to receivers placed

On the Top of High Towers.

The first hints as to the construction of such receivers will no doubt be conveyed to us by phenomena connected with wireless telegraph stations, as the electricity telegraphy is the same as that collected for power or lighting purposes, but used under different conditions as to pressure and periodicity; and if we can now tune up a receiver to collect the waves or vibrations 100 miles away and make them do work, it seems reasonable to hope that some day, instead of first collecting and intensifying the waves of electricity by means of a dynamo-machine, and then transmitting them by special apparatus, we shall hit on the way to make a receiver which will collect them out of space directly.

It is, of course, already possible to draw electricity out of the air by means of a lightning conductor; but a conductor is needed which will draw the current not only in times of thunder-storm, when the atmosphere is overcharged with electricity, and, therefore, very ready to give it up, but also in normal times, when the electricity is more evenly distributed. In addition to the receiver and conductor, it would probably be necessary to have some apparatus in the nature of a transformer to lower the voltage and increase the current, and possibly also some form of secondary battery or storage apparatus to act as an equalizer for the secondary current.

When it becomes possible to do away with the dynamo, no doubt the large central power station will be done away with also. With no question of coal or water to consider, it would be more convenient and probably cheaper to have a number of small receiver stations than one large station; and, in fact, the time might come when all works would have their own receiver or group of receivers, and when every house over a certain size would be fitted with a receiver and provide its own electricity for lighting, heating, cooking and

Other Domestic Purposes

The above suppositions doubtless carry us very far into the future of electricity, but how far it is impossible to say. At any moment an accident or the thought of some investigator may put mankind on the right way to discover the method of producing large quantities of electricity without moving apparatus or costly batteries. Before this stage is reached, however, we shall probably have discovered some cheaper form of a dynamo and a more economical method of driving it. It may be found commercially possible to substitute some cheaper form of winding for the copper, and to reduce the whole weight of the machine for a given output without reducing the present efficiency, and the direct generation of very high voltage current will become more and more common. As regards greater economy in driving, the Diesel type of oil engine perhaps promises best at the present time, and it will no doubt be used extensively in the near future. It is possible also that some successful method may be evolved for utilizing the force of the tides; while power stations depending on coal will tend to move nearer and nearer the coal fields as the practicable transmission of voltage increases, until the colliery and power-houses are combined, and the coal brought from the pit goes direct to the furnaces of the boilers, the whole output of the colliery being sold as electric current instead of coal. This might be done at present in many cases with very great advantage. No doubt large electric power stations will be erected on oil fields as well as at coal mines.

Transmission of Power.

As to the transmission of electric power from the generator to the motors, lamps or other apparatus, it appears very probable that we shall shortly be able greatly to reduce the weight of copper required for mains, and in some cases to do away altogether with transmission cables. The pressure at which electricity is generated is certain to increase, and it may be found more economical to transmit the current through soft steel wire ropes than through copper wires, but wireless telegraphy appears to open up the possibility of doing without wires at all in some cases.

It is now an everyday fact that



A NEW PHOTO OF PRINCESS MARY OF ENGLAND

A recent and striking photograph of Princess Victoria Alexandra Mary, popularly called Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen of England. The Princess is sixteen years old, having been born in 1897.

the small currents required for telegraph work can be transmitted without wires for distances of hundreds of miles, while larger amounts of electricity capable of actuating motors and moving considerable weights have already been transmitted without wires for short distances. This being so, it seems quite likely that one of the first radical changes in electrical engineering practice will be wireless transmission of power, the question turning on whether it is cheaper to put in a receiver or run a length of cable.

Probably one of the first results of this change will be the abolition of direct contact between the trolley pole of electric tram cars and the overhead wire, the trolley pole being replaced by a vertical pillar extending to within a few inches of the overhead wire, and provided with a receiver at the top, this receiver being tuned up to synchronize with the current in the wire. There would then be no necessity for two overhead wires on a double tram line, and the single wire might be made lighter in section and carry a current at a much higher voltage than at present, and this single wire, which would require no switches or complicated suspensions at corners, would very greatly simplify and cheapen the overhead equipment for tramways and light railways, besides improving the appearance of the streets.

Wireless Transmission

of power will be even more important in the case of railways than of tramways. In works and factories wireless transmission will no doubt at first be carried out by station into the works and connecting it to a transmitter, the motors and lighting transformers being fitted with receivers suitably tuned. One result of this will be used in place of fewer large ones; as there will be no internal wiring to be carried out.

From the time that it becomes practicable to transmit power without wires at no greater cost than at present, improvements will follow quickly and the cost will decrease, while the distance over which power can be transmitted will continually increase. Wireless transmission would, among other economies, save the cost of way leaves, as it is difficult to see how a landowner could prevent, or charge for, electric current passing through the air over his property, but he might get his current for nothing by putting in motors and receivers tuned to the required pitch. No doubt at first a great deal of current would be stolen in this way, but it is very probable that in time the state will control the production and distribution of electricity, it would soon become as difficult to run a motor without paying for it as to maintain any other illicit practice. This presumes that the current is obtained from a power-house or receiver station belonging to the state, but should it ever come to pass that practically every householder could collect his own electricity, then the actual cost of the current would be little or nothing. The state would still draw revenue from the erection and upkeep of apparatus on private premises, and no doubt the user would be taxed on the capacity of his plant or the amount of current he consumed, if it were so arranged that he could make use of no current except that which passed through a sealed government meter.

If It Was Cheap.

Should it ever become possible to

obtain and use electricity in a cheap and simple manner, as sketched above, a very great change would be wrought in our methods of locomotion, driving of works, industrial processes and domestic economy. Ships would cross the seas carrying no fuel, but drawing their power out of space as they went along; locomotives and tram cars and private motor cars would perhaps also get their motive power in the same way. Smoke would disappear, and with it most of the grime and dirt of our manufacturing towns. The general health of the community would improve, and woman's lot in the house become vastly easier with a plentiful and practically free supply of power laid on for lighting, heating, cooking, sweeping, washing and other household requirements.

Such a state of things appears too good to be ever likely to come about, and it may be that it will never be possible for us to draw electricity direct in any quantities from space without moving apparatus, owing to continual variations of the positive and negative atoms of electricity, if they may be so called, to their continual regrouping and density in any particular space, or to various other causes. But, again, it would not be safe, in the light of the great strides which science has made in less than the last 100 years, to deny that the advances in electrical science as outlined above are possible.

A TROPIC SEA.

Where the Water Was Several Degrees Hotter Than the Air.

Those who live in temperate and cold climates do not realize the effect of the sun's direct heat on the sea. The luxury of bathing in an ocean that has a temperature of 108 degrees, writes Mr. E. J. Banfield in "My Tropic Isle," is not for the multitude who crowd the cities that the sun touches tremulously and assiduously.

On November 21, 1909, we bathed at Moo-Jee, north Queensland, in shallow water, on the edge of an area of denuded coral reef fully two miles long by a mile broad. For three hours a considerable portion of the reef had been exposed to the glare of the sun, and the incoming tide filched the stored-up heat from coral and stones and sand.

The first plunge provoked an exclamation of amazement, for the water was several degrees hotter than the air, and it was the hottest hour—three o'clock in the afternoon—of a very hot day. No thermometer was at hand to register the actual temperature of the water, but subsequent tests at the same spot under similar conditions proved that the surface stratum of about one foot was at 108 degrees Fahrenheit, from four degrees to six degrees hotter than the air. Below that, the temperature of the water seemed ordinary, and corresponded with that of the water a hundred yards out from the shore.

On another day, January 10, 1910, between noon and three o'clock in the afternoon, the sea, scientifically tested, was heated to ninety degrees. With the bulb buried in the sand six feet from the water's edge, the mercury rose to 112 degrees very quickly, and remained stationary.

Scott—"What's the difference between a poor man and a millionaire?" Mott—"Yes, I know all about it. One worries over his next meal, and the other over his last."

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

The way the British by-elections are going would seem to indicate that the Asquith Government is in greater danger of immediate destruction than it has been since its formation. Many theories are being put forward to explain the situation. It is said, for example, that there is a great body of Unionist Free Traders who, in elections, when there is no chance of defeating the Government, vote Unionist, but who, in a general election, when there is a chance of electing a Protectionist Government, vote Liberal. This does not explain all the recent results and it looks as though the Asquith Government is in a very indirect way Mr. Lloyd George, the great standby of the Liberal party, have been having an effect on the electorate, for the Irish the great question is whether the Government will hold together until Home Rule has been put into effect as it may be within a year from now. But politics in England have a habit of changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that anything may happen in a year.

Goldwin Smith's Letters.

A considerable furor in literary and political circles has been caused by the publication of a volume of letters by the late Professor Goldwin Smith. The volume is edited by Mr. Arnold Haultain who for many years previous to Mr. Goldwin Smith's death acted as his private secretary, and was by the will appointed literary executor. Some time ago Mr. Haultain published a volume of Reminiscences which was, however, disappointing because of the trivial character of the work. The present volume is also disappointing to admirers of the late "Zage of the Grange," but for a different reason. It is disappointing because it seems to reveal Goldwin Smith as a narrow, bitter partisan who found the times out of joint, who mistrusted most men's motives and did not hesitate to attack his contemporaries with bitterness and virulence.

Mr. Haultain declares that these are the letters of a truly great man who saw very far and whose solutions of all problems were derived from an intellect illumined with "lumen siccum" which is all too rare; "which," he says, "is the only remark to consider Goldwin Smith as a great man, even an eminent man, is to give place to an amiable superstition. On the whole, Goldwin Smith's reputation has been enhanced since his death. It has to be remembered, however, that he made many bitter enemies who have not yet ceased their activities."

Exaggerated Stories of Evil.

Many newspaper readers must have been impressed during the past few years with the tremendous amount of stuff which is being printed concerning the growing evils of vice, particularly that which is known as the White Slave Traffic. All sorts of organizations have been stirred up about the subject, all of them no doubt with the best intentions.

It may be stated in emphatic terms that a great proportion of the stories which are printed concerning this evil are entirely imaginary. There are probably few modern editors who have not been brought to their offices manuscript purporting to relate life incidents in connection with this matter which, without doubt, had their genesis solely in the brain of the writer. From time to time figures are given out concerning the carrying off under violence of hundreds of women. May one be permitted to doubt also the authenticity of most of these figures? Perhaps what is known as the Slave Trade does exist, but not to the extent which has been described.

The testimony of the head of the Police Department in Toronto and of Commissioner Starr of the Children's Court, who must be accepted as an unimpeachable server, is to the effect that there has not been in years in Toronto a single unauthenticated case of violent coercion being used for the purpose of securing recruits for this traffic.

A Mania for Publicity.

One may be permitted also to express doubt as to whether so much discussion and newspaper notoriety is the best method of fighting this evil. It is a question whether such publicity does not do a great deal of harm. Is not an item upon which the public mind needs to be aroused. Public opinion on the matter is absolutely sound, and there is probably no law maker anywhere who is not perfectly willing to take whatever steps are necessary without any furor or campaign being made about it. The thing that seems to be most needed is the inculcation into the home of good morals and good sense and a consequent weakening of the popular warning that "who plays with fire is apt to get burnt."

However, with many persons discussion of the subject seems to be a mania, and it looks as though a campaign of publicity had not yet run its course.

Ontario Bye-elections.

Unusual interest is being taken in the bye-elections which are shortly to take place in North Grey and in South Bruce, the former to elect a representative to the Legislature to replace Honorable A. G. MacKay and the latter to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of Senator Donnelly. South Bruce is interesting to politicians because they think it will give them a willing vote in whatever cause they are engaged. North Grey is interesting because it is the scene of historic conflicts. Liberals are afraid that the departure of Mr. MacKay will result in a considerable weakening of the Liberal forces in that riding. The fact that both candidates are Temperance advocates may prevent the "Abolish the Bar" issue from being presented in a clear cut fashion.

Our Religious Convictions.

On account of the great number of Church conventions recently held in Ontario, and the fact that the Methodist Conference has been publishing a paper, the Presbyterian Assembly, the Baptist Convention, the Anglican Synod, the Methodist Conferences and the Congregational Union all demanded their share of publicity, and for a time the sporting page had to look for its laurels as the centre of attraction.

An English visitor who attended some of the sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly and some of the Methodist Conference told me that he was astounded at the uncompromising attitude of these churches, which he considered fairly typical of what would be described in England as non-conformist denominations. He was particularly impressed with the rigidity of the views expressed towards the liquor traffic. He was almost horrified to find that the opinion was expressed and applauded that not merely the manufacturers and the dispensers of liquor were sinners of the blackest dye, but that the moderate drinker was also denounced. It was regarded as impossible for a man to be a Christian and indulge in liquor in any degree. To this English visitor this was a novel point of view.

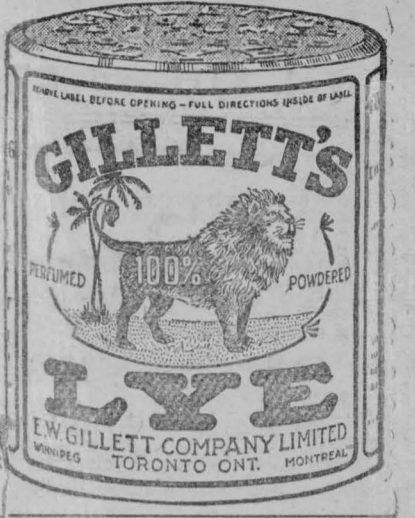
At the Synod meetings he said he found a somewhat softer temper. The atmosphere here was not quite so unrelenting. In fact, delegates, lay and clerical, were frequently to be seen slipping out of the meeting to enjoy a quiet smoke at the back of the church.

The great outstanding figure in the local Synod is Hon. S. H. Blake. He speaks on every subject that comes up, always eloquently, always in the most precise English and always to the point. It might be added that he is always partisan. He takes one side of a question and argues it in an extreme manner. Because of this partisanship it is difficult to think of him as a judge, and that may be one of the reasons why he so quickly stepped down from the bench, many years ago, to resume the practice of law.

Mellow this Year.

This year, however, it was noticeable that Mr. Blake, who has but recently recovered from a somewhat severe illness, had lost a great deal of the bitterness which sometimes on previous occasions cropped out. Reporters have general instructions to keep a sharp lookout for everything Mr. Blake says, because he has

GILLETTE'S LYE EATS DIRT



through long years built up a reputation of saying things that make good copy. The Anglican Church suffers from the division into high and low church parties. Mr. Blake is the great champion of the low church party. He is the main pillar of St. Paul's, of which Archbishop Coyle is the Rector. This is sufficient to identify Mr. Cody with the low church party, though it is doubtful if he is as extreme as is his patron. On the high church side the leader is Provost Macklem, the head of Trinity College. Despite rumblings, however, the conflict between high and low church was this year comparatively tame.

FLYING FOR HEALTH.

Said to Be a Certain Cure for the Great White Plague.

In spite of the grave risks run by aviators, the opinion is growing among doctors that flying is an excellent cure for many diseases. It is claimed that the purity of the air at high altitudes is extremely beneficial.

A noted German authority on consumption gave it as his belief not long ago that flying is an almost certain remedy for "the great white plague." His reason was that exposure to the sun's rays at a very high altitude killed the germs of consumption in the lungs.

Even before aeroplanes became as popular as they now are, they were not wanting medical men who believed in ballooning for certain ailments. As far back as 1908, Dr. George Bull, a famous oculist, advocated the balloon cure for eye troubles. People suffering from eye-strain would, according to this doctor, experience wonderful relief by going up into the air for about 3,000 feet, and remaining there for some considerable time. "The purer air at such an altitude," he said, "and the effect of watching the diminutive objects on the earth below would do the eye a great deal of good."

Many professional airmen have stated that they felt in much better health after their flights. All "cobwebs" are brushed away from the brain by aviation, and headaches are often banished as if by magic.

Mrs. Trehawke Davies, the noted woman aviator, stated a short time ago that flying was good for curing insomnia. When feeling very ill and "run down," it suddenly occurred to her that a trip in an aeroplane might effect a cure. Accordingly she made an ascent with Mr. Valentine, and later on with another aviator, and to her great delight she found herself practically restored to health. There can be no doubt that in the near future, instead of ordering patients away to the seaside, doctors will advise them to go up in the air and leave their illnesses there. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that aviation makes some people actually ill. Many of our leading flying men have suffered severely from "air-sickness" and nervous exhaustion. Almost every day, however, brings us nearer to the perfect aeroplane, and it is safe to assert that when an absolutely perfect machine has been evolved, nothing but benefit to health will result from flying.

SWINDLED BY SHARPS.

Thousands Lose Money and Are Arrested for Violating Laws.

The Berliner Tageblatt, of Berlin, reports from St. Petersburg a remarkable swindling affair which, however, is not without its humorous side. A group of sufficiently plausible sharps circulated notices to the effect that the authorities, desiring to establish a new town in the plains near Nakhichevan, on the Don were prepared to give anyone a free title to 1,000 square yards of land on condition that the settlers fenced in their allotments immediately and undertook to commence buildings within a reasonable time.

Thousands of people rushed to the spot, where they were received by the swindlers, who assisted them in staking out their plots, and sold them, at high prices, large quantities of material for fencing.

On the following day the men had disappeared, but in their places there arrived a detachment of police, headed by the town prefect, from Nakhichevan, and the disappointed settlers not only found themselves under arrest for occupying land without legal authority, but lost all their fences and building material, which were promptly confiscated.

Household

Choice Recipes.

Stuffed Dates.—Remove the stones from large dates. Fill space with a mixture of cream candy and chopped nuts. Roll in granulated sugar.

Marshmallow Chocolate.—Make a nicely flavored chocolate or cocoa and place in each cup three marshmallows; then fill with chocolate, which should be very hot.

Raspberry Whip.—Whip one cupful of cream with the white of two eggs. Add one cupful of stewed raspberries and three tablespoons of powdered sugar. Serve very cold.

Saute Parsnips.—Cut cold boiled parsnips in two lengthwise. Dip in beaten egg and breadcrumbs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and saute in drippings until a nice brown.

Cottage Cheese Salad.—Make into balls some fresh cottage cheese which has been mixed with cream and a minced green pepper. Place on leaves of lettuce and dress with French dressing.

Cocoanut Toast.—Toast slices of loaf cake and pour over it the milk of a cocoanut, slightly thickened, to which has been added some shredded cocoanut. Serve hot, with a grating of nutmeg over each slice.

Eggplant Cakes.—Boil the eggplant in hot water until tender. Wash, then add a little sugar, one beaten egg, seasoning, minced onion, milk and flour enough to make a stiff batter, form into cakes and fry on both sides.

Banana Omelet.—Beat the yolks of our eggs, add one-half cupful sugar and bread crumbs, mixed, a pinch of salt and the mashed pulp of three bananas. Into this stir the stiffly beaten whites and cook until nicely browned.

Baked Cream Toast.—Toast slices of stale bread, dip quickly in hot salted water and lay on a platter. Spread the toast with butter, then pour over it some rich milk and place in a hot oven. Garnish with slices of crisp bacon and parsley.

Red Currant Salad.—Cut up bananas in thin slices (just before needed), combine with equal quantities of currants which have been stripped from their stems. Serve on leaves of lettuce with a mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with a few currants on the stem.

Onion Soup.—Slice half a dozen onions and saute in butter until brown. Add one quart of rich stock, with salt and pepper to taste. Place bread croutons and a couple of tablespoonsful of parmesan cheese in the tureen. Strain the soup over the bread and serve at once.

Asparagus Loaf.—Cut up cold asparagus to make two cupfuls. To one cup of hot cream add pepper, salt, onion juice, one tablespoonful butter, one beaten egg and one cup of cracker crumbs. Add the asparagus and place in a well-buttered baking dish. Bake one-half hour. Serve hot with asparagus sauce.

Celery Croquettes.—Mix together one cupful hot mashed potatoes, one cupful minced celery, two tablespoonsful butter, two tablespoonsful chopped nuts, and salt and pepper. Add sufficient milk to bind, shape in croquettes, dip in beaten egg and breadcrumbs and place in a baking pan containing a little melted butter, in the oven. Bake until the croquettes begin to crack and are a delicate brown.

Cocoa Pudding.—Put one cup of fine breadcrumbs in a quart of milk and place on the stove. When thick and smooth stir in two tablespoonsful butter, one scant cupful sugar and two tablespoonsful cocoa. Take from the fire and beat two minutes, then add one teaspoonful vanilla and the beaten yolks of four eggs. Fold in the beaten whites, pour in a buttered baking dish, place in a pan of water and bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot with hard sauce, or cold whipped cream.

Corn Meal Crisps.—Seven-eighths cupful corn meal, one cupful boiling water, two and one-half tablespoonsful melted butter, one-half cupful milk. Add corn meal gradually to boiling water and when smooth add butter and salt. Spread evenly on a buttered inverted pan to one-eighth inch in thickness, using a long, broad-bladed knife. Bake in a moderate oven until well browned. Cut in two and one-half inch squares, remove from pan and serve at once.

A Few Suggestions.

Knives not in daily use should be well polished and buried in a box of sawdust until required for use.

Keep a lump of camphor in the drawer or closet where silver is kept; it is a material aid in preventing tarnish.

If only a slight flavor of onion is liked in a French dressing, try steeping onion or garlic in the vinegar before mixing the dressing.

If there are a few cold baked beans left, mash them, strew with minced celery and use as a filling for brown bread sandwiches.

Mint sauce can be kept for a long time in a tightly covered jar. To make it, chop a handful of fresh mint leaves pouring on a quarter of a cupful of sugar and a half a cupful of vinegar.

Before hanging up clothes, carefully wipe off the clothesline, which has been exposed to the elements.

Cold dried veal and peas mixed with French dressing and served very cold on lettuce makes a delicious dish. Some like a tiny bit of mint added to the French dressing.

With the first appearance of dandelions in the lawn, gather a few of the young ones, wash them thoroughly, put them in a cloth on ice or in a cool place so they will get crisp, and then serve with a French dressing.

A simple pudding sauce is made by mixing an even teaspoonful of cornstarch with a cupful of granulated sugar and then adding a generous cupful of boiling water, a small piece of butter and lemon flavoring to taste.

If the curtain loops used for draping back the white curtains need laundering, slip them into a cheesecloth bag and then wash. In this way the loops may be rubbed vigorously with soap and water without injury. Rinse them in the bag. They may be hung up to dry in the bag.

Oftentimes it is inconvenient to launder the curtains in the spring on taking them from the windows, but at any rate they should be washed, and put away rough dry. The dust and dirt will injure the fabric if the curtains are packed away soiled.

A tasty fruit dish for breakfast or luncheon is served in orange skins. Into each half of the orange put the orange pulp mixed with a little lemon juice and a little chopped fresh mint. Serve very cold, topping each basket with a sprig of the mint.

The selecting of a suitable wedding present is quite easy if you go the right way about it. As a rule the things that are useful are the most acceptable. For instance, an artistic lamp and lampshade always make a gift that is appreciated, and will serve as a lasting reminder of your good wishes.

THE IRISH GUARDS.

Former Regiment Was Raised in 1662 by Duke of Ormond.

Considerable ignorance prevails as to the regiment known as the Irish Guards. They were raised in 1662, during the course of the Boer War, as an appropriate compliment on the part of the Queen to the soldierly qualities of Irishmen, and as a graceful recognition of the valor displayed by the Irish troops generally on the battlefields of South Africa. The creation of a regiment of Irish Guards is, after all, but a tardy recognition of the claims of Ireland to a share in the honor of furnishing those regiments which are most closely associated with the personal service of the Sovereign, and which have enjoyed for centuries a traditional precedence in the regimental roll. There are, as is well-known, four distinct regiments of Foot Guards—the Grenadier, the Coldstream, the Scots, and the Irish—all of which, except the Irish, date their existence from the Restoration. But it seems to have been forgotten that, what has been greeted as a belated innovation in the case of the Irish Guards, is really only a revival of a corps which is coeval in antiquity with the others. The former regiment of Irish Guards was raised in 1662 by James, Duke of Ormond, then Governor of Ireland, and on the same conditions as the other regiments of Guards; their first colonel was the eldest son, Lord Richard Butler, created Earl of Arran. When the new modelling of the Irish Army on a Roman Catholic basis began, at the opening of the reign of James II., it had its due effect on the Irish Guards; and the regiment afterwards became involved in those far-reaching changes which led to such startling results. To its credit the regiment remained faithful to James II., and, after 1690, disappeared from the list of William III.'s Army. In the Marlborough wars it was present at Malplaquet, and later, at Dettingen and Fontenoy, in the service of France. At the Revolution of 1793 it became the 92nd Regiment of the Army of France, but refused to serve under the Tricolor, and in 1794 again took service under the British Crown as one of the regiments of the Irish Brigade. After serving in North America and the West Indies it was disbanded in 1796. The regiment was on every occasion remarkable for its constancy, loyalty, and bravery; qualities which it will be found have been inherited by its present gallant representatives.

An optimist says that all things are for the best. If this be true those of us who are next best haven't a show.

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First, you make a sawdust ring." "Where'll I get the sawdust, dad?" "Here's the saw. Just saw some of that cord-wood into stove lengths. You can have all the sawdust you make."



OUR KING AND QUEEN AT THE GERMAN ROYAL WEDDING

The latest photograph of King George of England and his consort, Queen Mary, at the wedding of the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Luise, to Prince Ernst of Cumberland. The King, in honor of the occasion, is dressed in the uniform of a German cuirassier. The dress worn by the Queen is of cloth of gold with a long train of the same material. Her Majesty wore a diamond tiara and ropes of magnificent diamonds round the neck, with a diamond pendant composed of two enormous stones.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JULY 6.

Lesson I. The Child Moses Saved From Death. Exod. 1. 8-14, 22 to 2. 10. Golden Text, Matt. 18. 5.

The Book of Exodus begins with a list of the sons of Jacob, followed by a statement regarding the rapid increase of the children of Israel, which in turn gives rise to alarm on the part of a new Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph." The building of the store-cities, Pithom and Raameses, upon which the new king has set his heart, furnishes the opportunity for the exacting slave service required of the Hebrews in the hope of breaking their spirit and reducing their numbers. This method of proving futile, other means are adopted, culminating in the royal decree for the wholesale destruction of male children among the Hebrews.

Verse 22. Pharaoh charged all his people—His taskmasters and overseers, those having general and more immediate supervision over the Hebrew colony.

Every son . . . cast into the river—According to Josephus, the Israelites, during their severe persecution in Egypt, "dug canals and and banked rivers, fortified cities and built pyramids." The same author explains that the severe persecution was due to the prediction of a soothsayer that an Israelite child should be born who would bring disaster on Egypt and free Israel.

1. A man of the house of Levi—Amram by name (compare Exod. 6, 18, 20). The family of Levi had now become a tribe.

A daughter of Levi—Jochabed, a near kinswoman of her husband, Amram.

2. A son—Not a firstborn child, since both a daughter, Miriam, mentioned in Exod. 15. 20, 21, and a son, Aaron, according to Exod. 7, 7, older by three years than Moses, had already come to the home.

Had him three months—Hers was a supreme effort to save the infant son from death, Pharaoh's strict charge to his servants concerning Hebrew infants being, "Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive" (Exod. 1. 22).

An ark—The Egyptian word thus translated means, literally, chest or casket.

Bulrushes—A word also of Egyptian origin, designating the well-known papyrus reed, cultivated so extensively in the delta of the Nile in ancient times. The papyrus is no longer found in Egypt, but still grows in Abyssinia, Nubia, and various parts of Sicily. By the ancients it was put to many uses, its roots, stalks, pith, fiber, and juice all being valuable. From its stalks light skiffs suitable for navigating the shallows of the Nile were constructed.

Slime—A word of uncertain meaning in the original, though generally thought to mean a kind of bitumen or mineral pitch.

The flags by the river's brink—The word translated "flags" comes from the Egyptian tuft, a kind of flowering water plant differing

from the papyrus. The phrase translated "the river's brink" means, literally, the lip of the river—an Egyptian idiom.

4. His sister—Miriam, now about thirteen years old. The first mention of Miriam by name is in connection with the account of Israel's successful escape through the Red Sea, after which she led a chorus of women with timbrels and dancing in honor of the escape of the Israelites from their pursuers. Later in the desert journey of the people Miriam instigated an open rebellion against Moses, which was followed also by Aaron. For this rebellion against God's chosen leader she was smitten with leprosy, from which she was healed only at the earnest intercession of Moses. The death and burial of Miriam at Kadesh is referred to in Num. 20. 1 (compare also Exod. 15. 20, 21; Num. 12. 1-15).

5. The daughter of Pharaoh—Possibly a daughter of Seti I, and if so, then a sister of Rameses the Great.

Came down to bathe at the river—A not uncommon custom for women even of high rank, special places being reserved for their bathing along the river bank. The Nile River, moreover, was regarded by the Egyptians as a sacred stream, and its waters as health-giving.

Her maidens—Only women of high rank would serve as maids to the princess. Pictorial representations on Egyptian monuments are extant showing aristocratic Egyptian ladies attended by handmaidens.

Her handmaid—Referring to her special personal attendant.

6. And she opened it—The princess.

Had compassion on him—Prompted to pity by her womanly instincts, even though she doubtless knew the babe to be one of the Hebrews' children.

7. Shall I go and call thee a nurse of the Hebrew women?—An offer made, doubtless, according to the implicit instruction of Miriam's mother, who had apparently planned everything carefully beforehand, selected the place and time of exposing the babe, from a knowledge of the habits and character of the princess.

8. Called the child's mother—It is hard to believe that the princess did not suspect the real situation and the relation of both the obliging Hebrew maiden and the nurse she proposed to call to the little child. But having determined to save the infant's life, she asks no questions.

9. I will give thee thy wages—The princess assists by her action in allaying all suspicion.

10. The child grew—Jochabed had saved her son's life by a transfer of her mother's right to him to the daughter of Pharaoh, to whom she delivers him as soon as her services as a nurse to the infant can be dispensed with. The statement of Stephen (Acts 7, 22), that "Moses was instructed in all the learning of the Egyptians" is in harmony with the privileges and educational advantages which he would naturally enjoy as the adopted child of the princess.

A holy life is the very gate of heaven. But let us all remember that holiness does not consist in doing uncommon things, but in doing everything with purity of heart.

UTILIZING WOOD WASTE.

Almost Every Part of the Tree Is Now Used for Some Purpose.

Perhaps the most interesting development in the manufacture of wood products has arisen in the increasing variety of uses to which wood-waste can be put. Beginning in the forest the closer utilization of the various wood-products can be traced through the saw-mills and large wood-working industries, right down to the firms working only on small specialized lines.

It is now commercially possible to reduce the fifty to sixty per cent. waste formerly left in the woods by the lumbermen to no more than five per cent. by a combination of three well-developed chemical industries, namely, paper-making, wood-distillation (in a modified form), and the manufacture of resin oils. Practically all the valuable constituents from the stumps, tops, branches and defective stems which would otherwise be left to rot in the forest, are thus converted into useful commodities.

The utilization of mill waste is being made increasingly possible by the developing markets for odd and short lengths in lumber instead of a few assorted sizes. Many saw-mills use their waste products in the manufacture of laths, mouldings, pickets, roller-blinds and paving-blocks. The manufacture of wood-pulp from the small waste-wood now being fed to the burner is also a commercial possibility. Even saw-dust has its uses, and in countries where more intensive utilization prevails it is being successfully manufactured into a variety of products. Several plants have been erected in this country for its manufacture into ethyl (or grain) alcohol, sugar and briquets for fuel.

The bulletin now being issued by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, on The Wood-Using Industries of Ontario, throws considerable light on the utilization of wood-waste. Sash and door factories sell or use their short ends and trimmings for the manufacture of boxes, baskets, bobbins, butter-moulds, insulator pins, novelties, skewers, spindles, spoons, stakes and wooden-ware. They bale their common sawdust and sell it for floor covering, for the manufacture of composition novelties, and for cleaning screws. They sell shavings for bedding, packing, and for drying wet land. Hickory and other hardwood dust is sold for smoking meats. In fact, just as the pork packers boast of using all a pig but the "squeal," so wood manufacturers will soon be able to boast of using all the wood but the bark—and even that, in the case of some woods, such as hemlock, is of considerable value.

VOTARY OFFERED HIS HAND.

Indian Peasant Says Rama Will Look After Him.

As an example of the triumph of religious ecstasy over bodily torment it would be hard to beat the following story:

In the central provinces of India an illiterate peasant named Lachman abandoned field labor for the ascetic life. One morning he appeared before the head priest of a temple where he was accustomed to worship, saying that he had cut off his left hand as a votive offering to the god. Evidence of the truth of his assertion was there in the stump of the arm, which was bleeding profusely. A ligature was applied, the police were informed, and Lachman was taken to the dispensary, where the civil surgeon operated.

The hand had apparently been hacked off by three rough strokes. The man said that he felt no pain and feared no harm; Rama would look after him for the rest of his days. He refused chloroform for the operation; he was sure it would cause no pain, for he had felt none when he cut off his hand. He remained quiet and looked on calmly while the civil surgeon was at work, and similarly during a second operation, rendered necessary by the hemorrhage. On the following morning he appeared, pleased and cheerful. Declined to attend daily for dressing, and departed on his way in serene confidence.

Bismarck's "Mot."

As might be expected of a man of iron, Bismarck's wit was of the sledge-hammer sort. In 1862, according to "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III," by Baron d'Ambes, he went to Paris as Prussian ambassador.

"I have never heard a German speak French as you do," complimented the emperor on the occasion of their first meeting.

"Thanks, sire," returned Bismarck. "I have never heard a Frenchman speak French as you do."

The emperor spoke with a perceptible German accent.

Men's trousers and coats will be skintight this fall and derby hats are likely to have crowns two inches high, says a fashion note. What awful things the women are wearing this year—aren't they!

KILLED IN THE BALKAN WAR

MORTALITY OF BULGARIANS WAS UNPRECEDENTED.

Total Is Appalling When the Mortality Among Allies Is Added.

A standing example of "how not to make war" is afforded by Bulgaria, says a military critic, who signs himself "Chasseur," in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. He is referring to the loss of life revealed in the official returns recently issued at Sofia, showing that 330 officers and 29,711 men were killed; 950 officers and 52,550 men were wounded; 3,193 officers and men are missing. Of Bulgaria's population of 2,200,000, one male in every 25 must thus be dead, wounded, or missing. The same percentage of males in the United Kingdom would be about 920,000; in the United States it would mount to 2,000,000. Speaking of Bulgaria's reckless valor and incautious exposure of her battalions, he cites the fate of two Sofia infantry regiments:—

Regiments Disappear.

"These two units had comprised, during the original mobilization, almost the entire literati of the capital. The very architect responsible for the most modern of the buildings had marched away with a rifle on his shoulder. Judges, magistrates, lawyers, actors, shopkeepers, seized in the great tentacles of universal conscription, had been spirited away to the field of battle. What had been their fortune? There is a cruel fate in war, which may spare one unit and prescribe another. The Sofia regiments found the latter fate. Extermination was their role in their country's victories. In the early battles of the war they marched with the 'valor of ignorance' upon the enemy, and paid the price. They were recruited again to service strength. The boys from the lyceum and the apprentices from the works were hastened a year before their time into the barrack square, and after three months' training were drafted to the front. Again a cruel fate lay in store for them. The lions from behind Tchataldja crept out under cover of the night mists, and for a second time the literati of Sofia were practically annihilated."

An editorial in the Evening Standard (London) contains the startling statement that waste of life in the Bulgarian lines made the mortality of this war, considering its duration, unprecedented in the world's annals, and we read:

Bulgaria Lost 30,000 Men.

"It is not surprising to learn that the Bulgarians have lost 30,000 men killed in the war. It was obvious from the first that their reckless gallantry would result in heavy losses. The Turks fought like lions" before Adrianople, and, shockingly led as they were at Kirk-Kiliseh, on October 23, and a week later at Lule Burgas, they still managed to inflict heavy losses on their dauntless foes, who advanced in serried ranks against the fire of shrapnel. The attacking side always suffers most severely, as the Japanese found to their cost, and to the 16,000 men put hors de combat in the final assault on Adrianople must be added the terrible struggle for the possession of that Spion Kop in the Tchataldja lines on March 28 and 29, when the Bulgarians were finally driven off through the rain and mist, leaving 1,000 dead behind them. Our own losses in the Boer War were nothing like so heavy as those of King Ferdinand's troops in this campaign, and the total will indeed be appalling when to these figures are added the terrible mortality among the Montenegrins in those attacks on Mt. Tarabosh, and the Serbian losses, which in the taking of Pristina alone were officially declared to be 'extraordinarily large.' The Russians in the whole of the Manchurian campaign scarcely lost more men killed."

FOES OF GROG WIN POINT.

British Sailor Must Look for "Three Water" in Future.

"Three Water" is not yet abolished in the British navy, but those who want it will have to ask for it, instead of asking for the money allowance. Every man in the service above 20 is entitled daily to a pint of grog, which is rum diluted with three times its bulk of water. This judicious mixture is served out to the men after their dinner. It is now proposed to abolish the ration altogether and make the blue-jacket a teetotaler willy nilly while he is on board ship.

Rum was originally constituted the official drink of the navy in order to foster the trade of the West Indies. Admiral Vernon first issued it ready mixed to the ship's company, and it is from his nickname Old Grogam that the mixture takes its name of "grog."

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
ay, west	12.30 p.m.	1.30
Vaddington	1.30	3.00
ay, east	3.30	4.30
Vinchester	2.00	11.15 a.m.
ight, east	7.30	
ight, west	7.30	
unday, E. & W.	7.30	

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND	
No. 8 (daily)	due 4.19 a.m.
12 (daily except Sun)	6.55 a.m.
4 (daily)	8.32 p.m.
6 (daily except Sun)	8.55 p.m.
76 Sunday Only	5.30 p.m.
WESTBOUND	
No. 7 (daily)	due 12.48 a.m.
11 (daily except Sun)	due 7.47 p.m.
5 (daily)	10.13 p.m.

The Leader

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY FROM
ITS OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,
MORRISBURG, KY.

The Leader Publishing Co.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1913.

Successful Dairying

There are such excellent concrete examples now and again outcropping of men who prove that it pays to take up cow testing, that their records of success make stimulating reading for dairy farmers all over the Dominion.

Here is a good sample of what one man at Cedar Hall, Que., in the Gaspé peninsula accomplished by carefully watching his fairly good cows and feeding them better. The first year his eight cows gave him 33,511 pounds of milk, an average of 4,188 pounds at a feed cost of \$32.50, netting a total profit of \$76.82 an average of \$9.60 profit per cow. Two of the best cows in the herd the first year were lost accidentally, two heifers made up the herd to eight again; a pure bred sire is kept.

The next year his eight cows gave him 41,408 pounds of milk, an average of 5,176 pounds, or 1,000 pounds of an increase per cow. The feed cost \$4.13 more per cow, but the total profit was 177.29, or an average of 22.16 per cow. This is an increase of one hundred and thirty per cent in the profit. It pays to make use of it profitably.

The forcible realities are these: the gross income from milk increased by \$133.43 from the same number of cows, the profit far more than doubled, and the owner has received every encouragement to try for still better results. That is where a trial cow testing trip generally lands a herd owner.

Looking After the Business End

Last night (Wednesday) a deputation consisting of J. F. Cass, W. J. Fisher, G. C. Reveler, G. Hart, and A. Sweet left for Toronto to interview the Hydro-Electric commission in regard to the erection of the trunk line of the Hydro system to supply Winchester, Chesherville and Russell.

When the subject was under discussion prior to the voting on the enabling by-law one of the inducements freely advanced by the engineers who were putting the deal through was the advantage of the trunk line passing through here and this fact had considerable to do with the large vote in favor of the scheme by the ratepayers.

Now it is said that Engineer Latimer, who is in charge of the construction work, has recommended that the trunk line from Winchester be run through Chesherville instead of the westerly route to Russell. This recommendation of Mr. Latimer is in direct opposition to that of Leacock, Hayes and Castor who had the proposition in hand before the vote.

While the divergence of the route will apparently make no difference in the cost of the power to users here it sadly interferes with the business end of the proposition. It was figured that a certain revenue would accrue to the village by the supplying of light and power to both Winchester Springs and Cass Bridge, which could be carried back from the distributing station here on the poles erected for the trunk line.

A meeting was hurriedly called for Monday evening when a number of citizens gathered in the council chamber and discussed the matter, coming to the decision to interview the commission on the subject.

The contract entered into with the commission gives a maximum estimated rate of \$24 per horsepower. The rate which was quoted to Chesherville at the same time is said to have been \$35, the difference being accounted for in the building of the branch line. Some have feared that the rate here would be boosted to \$35 per horsepower if our supply had to come over the branch from the trunk lines, but as the contract at \$24 is signed it is hardly likely the commission would attempt to go back on the contract.

Most people would be benefited by the occasional use of

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

Gently, thoroughly, and without discomfort, they free the system of the waste which poisons the blood and lowers the vitality. 25c. a box, at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 176

AUSTRALIAN DREADNOUGHT

To Be Officially Welcomed by the Canadian Government On Her Visit to Vancouver in July.

Hon. J. D. Hazen as Minister of Canadian Naval Affairs will, on behalf of the Government and people of Canada extend an official welcome to the dreadnought "New Zealand," the gift of the people of New Zealand to the fighting forces of the Empire, when that battleship visits Vancouver in the latter portion of July.

Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia will welcome the "New Zealand" on behalf of the people of the Province.

The "New Zealand," is a first class fighting dreadnought cruiser of the "Lion" type. It was constructed in Great Britain at New Zealand's expense and placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty. It is commanded by British officers, and manned largely by British sailors, although an arrangement with the Admiralty provides for the enlistment of New Zealanders and a number of these have already joined the ship.

The Premier made similar arrangement with the British Admiralty by which special provision would be made for the enlistment of Canadians on the three battleships which he proposed placing at the disposal of the British Government.

The "New Zealand" when she returns to Portsmouth after her unique Imperial tour will have completed a 40,000 mile voyage. By that time the ship will have been visited by a larger number of citizens of the Empire than any other warship in active commission. She is the first vessel to be presented to the British Admiralty as an unconditional gift by one of the Overseas Dominions.

Better Farming Coaches

The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed two cars at the disposal of the Ontario Department of Agriculture to be used in giving instructions to the farmers along their lines throughout Ontario.

Following the running of full trains in 1911 and 1912 for instruction purposes along agricultural lines, it has been decided to adopt a new method of co-operating with the C. P. R. for similar purposes this season.

The farmers claimed that they were not given sufficient time to get the full benefit from the lectures and demonstrations in 1911 and 1912. This year the demonstration and stock cars will be left for a whole day at each point, and the public will be given an opportunity of visiting the coaches any time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. during the day. Women and children will find much of interest in the exhibits and the literature to be distributed.

The equipment will consist of two coaches, one for the transportation of typical animals of the various classes of live stock produced in Ontario, including heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle, poultry, swine and sheep. The other coach will contain illustrative and demonstrative material, covering seed improvement, identification of weeds, testing of seed, drainage, soil moisture, alfalfa, ensilage, insects, dairying, poultry raising, etc., etc. Throughout the day instructors will be in charge of the equipment, prepared to answer questions and distribute literature.

Competent men will also be in charge of the live stock and will demonstrate the characteristics of the various classes represented, and give instruction in judging, breeding, feeding, etc., from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2.30 to 5 p.m.

The staff of instructors will be drawn from the Agricultural College, the Department of Agriculture and the regular Institute staff. Only men with special training and experience will be engaged to give instruction.

These instruction coaches will be at Kemptville on Saturday, July 5th; Winchester, Monday, July 7th; Finch, Tuesday, July 8th.

Guns Used at Chrysler's Farm

Perth, June 28.—The 42nd regiment has been notified that it will be expected to take part in the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Chrysler's Farm, August 27th and 28th.

Perth people have a peculiar interest in this battle. The two cannon which stand in front of the Court House buildings here were won from the Americans at this battle and later presented to the town.

These two guns have quite a history. It seems they were manufactured in Belgium, were used by the French in battle with the British, captured by the British, taken to America and here lost by the British to the revolutionists. The Americans in turn used them during the war of 1812 against the Canadians.

HE NOW BELIEVES IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Because He No Longer Suffers With Headaches

TAYLORVILLE, ONT. "I was a sufferer from Fearful Headaches for over two years. Sometimes, they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicine, was treated by physicians, but yet the Headaches persisted.

A short time ago, I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so, with most confess, very little faith. But after I had taken them for three days, my Headaches were easier and in a week they left me.

After I had taken a box of these tablets, my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was always poor and my stomach bad—and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion excellent.

I had become thin and weak from the constant Headaches but now not only have I been cured of all these awful Headaches, but my strength is growing up once more and I feel like a new man."

BERT CORNEIL.
Take "Fruit-a-tives", 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BRINSTON.

Mr Arthur Cooper, M.A., left for St. Andrew's, N.B., on Friday to spend the summer.

Mr and Mrs J. J. Payne and Mr Ward Payne were at Ogdensburg one day last week.

Misses May Gilson and Lottie Hamilton attended the social at Williamsburg, Friday night.

A number from here took in the L.O.O.F. celebration at Mountain on Friday.

Mr and Mrs Jas Murray were at Cardinal Saturday and Sunday.

Jack McIntosh spent Saturday at Ogdensburg.

A load of young people including the baseball players, attended the celebration at Winchester the 1st.

Rev E W S Coates and family arrived at the parsonage last Friday. Rev Mr Coates occupied the pulpit here on Sunday.

Miss Ethel Strader, of Montreal, is visiting at Mr A A Strader's for a couple weeks.

Mr and Mrs Chas. Strader and Mrs Fanny Strader visited friends at South Gower on Sunday.

Miss Wright returned to her home in Morrisburg on Sunday after visiting her sister, Mrs Dr. Harvey, for a week. She was accompanied home by Mrs Dr. Harvey.

Dr. M. Lock, of Williamsburg, was in town Monday.

Mrs F A. Woods and son, of Montreal, are visiting at the home of the former's brother, Andrew Bell.

Mr and Mrs Swayne, Mr and Mrs Nich, of Smith's Falls, motored to town on Sunday and visited Mr and Mrs H. Boyd.

Mr Russell Larmour left for Ayler, Que., on Monday to spend the vacation.

Miss Mary Thompson, of Ottawa, called on Mr and Mrs P. O. Bush on Sunday.

The Fonda Show Co. are putting on a show here for a week in a large tent at the upper end of the town.

NUDELL BUSH.

(Too late for last week.)

Mr and Mrs Geo. Vassaw and Master George, spent a day in Montreal this week.

Mr and Mrs Chas. Froats and family were visiting friends in our town recently.

Those from here wrote on entrance were Clarence Loucks, Harold McIntosh and Willie Plantz.

Mr and Mrs George Gramer spent Sunday at Riverside.

What might have been a fatal accident occurred here on Thursday when the small children were coming home from school on a wagon and in some way little Kenneth Loucks was thrown off and a wheel passed over him, injuring him very badly. He is expected to recover.

The sad news reached here last night of the death of Roy McConnell, a bright young man of this place.

Mr and Mrs Arthur Woods and family and Mrs A. Algure and little daughter, of Uncle Sam's domain, visited friends here this week.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Mr Geo. Casselman spent last week with friends in N.Y.

Miss A. E. Casselman and Mrs Colborne Casselman spent Sunday at Cloverdale.

Mr Thurb. Barnhart is home from the Cornwall Hospital, where he spent the past seven weeks. He is much improved.

RIVER ROAD.

Mr and Mrs Arnold Binion are visiting friends at Lisbon, N.Y.

Mr and Mrs Alex Shaver spent Sunday at Prescott.

Mr Andy Flatt, of Vancouver, was calling at Henry Binion's Monday.

Mr B. Bolton, of Inkerman, was visiting at Andrew Reichardt's.

Mr Cooper, of Dixon Corner's, spent Saturday with his son, Robert.

Messrs Fred Rutherford, Roy and Rue Binion, of Lisbon, N.Y., spent Sunday at George Binion's.

Mr George Hanes, of Toronto, is down on his farm again.

Misses Ethel and Florence Binion and Messrs Leo Gibbons and Allan Binion spent Monday evening at Mr Alex Shaver's.

FROATBURN.

School has closed for the summer holidays and the children all wear smiling faces.

Miss Dora Bowman spent a couple of days last week with Miss Maggie Swedfeger, Riverside.

A. Gallinger, of Archer, passed through here on Friday.

H. Millward and sister, Mrs Bilow, of Dundela, spent Saturday with the latter's daughter, Mrs Lagorah Millward.

Mr and Mrs A. Snyder and children, of Morrisburg, passed through our town on Sunday.

I. Pitts, of Williamsburg, was in our town on Saturday.

Messrs Jake Swedfeger, Ernest and Roy Styles spent Sunday at Chesherville.

A number from here attended Barnum and Bailey's circus at Cornwall on Friday.

D. Bouck, of Bouck's Hill, passed through here on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs M. Beckstead and son, Aeil, spent Thursday in Glen Becker.

Miss Martha Reddick is spending this week with friends in Mille Roches.

Jas. H. Wells spent Sunday afternoon at Edward Swedfeger's.

Mrs John Styles spent Friday at A. Froats'.

Born—At Froatburn, July 1st, to Mr and Mrs Lagorah Millward, a daughter.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Some of our youngsters attended the social on Thursday evening last.

Mr and Mrs Willard and Misses Ethel and Dorothy and Master Howard went to Chesherville on Tuesday to attend the camp meetings which are being held at that place.

Mr Arthur Willard, who has been away for about a month has returned home.

Mr and Mrs Frank Castleman and family were visiting friends at Mariatown on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs William Baker and daughter, Sarah, were visiting at Walter Baker's on Sunday.

Messrs Lawrence and Earle Garlough, of Williamsburg, are visiting their parental home here.

Messrs Cornelius Wells, Milton Castleman and Walter Watson spent Friday in Cornwall.

Mrs Herman Beckstead, of Mariatown, was visiting at Mrs Frank Casselman's recently.

Samuel Wells and daughter, Hilda, are now on the sick list and we hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr and Mrs James Gow, of Hoasie, spent one day last week at Alfred Wells'.

Mr and Mrs Ralph Summers have been spending a week with the former's mother, Mrs J. E. Summers.

Mrs John Hanes and Mrs Howard Watson spent the latter end of the week with Mrs William Watson.

Miss Martha Garlough is spending a couple of weeks with friends at Williamsburg.

Mr Smith, of Froatburn, was calling at Mrs J. E. Summers' on Tuesday.

Morrisburg Sanitarium

Experienced trained nurses, electrician, masseur and masseuse. Can now furnish nurses for private nursing, on application. Plain or electric facial massage for ladies, from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., at the Sanitarium. Super-heated air for rheumatism, sciatica' etc., given daily. tfs

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PRAIRIE LAND CO.

11½ High Street West

Moose Jaw, Sask.

It will surprise you to know what a small amount cash it takes to handle a pair of Lots bought from us, as in many cases we are the owners and can make terms to suit you.

ROTHESAY PARK

RESIDENTIAL
2 Lots, Block 47, \$250 each.
2 Lots, Block 45, \$250 each.

WESTMOUNT

INDUSTRIAL
3 Lots, Block 14, \$275 each.
3 Lots, Block 12, \$300 each.

FOR QUICK SALE ONLY

OTTAWA Sept. 5-13, 1913

Central Canada EXHIBITION

Freight Paid on All Live Stock Exhibits from Ontario and Quebec Points.

Two Daily Aeroplane Flights Starting from Front of Grand Stand. Great Spectacular Show, "Siege of Delhi," and Latest Creations in Fireworks.

Full Programme Six Days and Six Nights. New \$100,000 Implement Hall Completed.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS

Industrial Displays. Free Band Concerts. Big Improved Midway. Exciting Horse Races. 8 Vaudeville Troupes. Lowest Railway Rates. Entries Close Aug. 29.

Prize List, Programme, etc., sent on application.

E. McMAHON, Manager,
26 Sparks St., Ottawa.

GREATEST ART EXHIBIT

Famous Paintings from Germany, Britain, United States and Canada

The display of paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition draws lovers of the beautiful from all parts of America.

In the galleries are gathered the best works of Canadian and United States artists, and the great galleries of Europe loan their treasures to further enhance the value of the collection.

This year the galleries will be divided into four sections; British, German, American and Canadian, and the entire exhibit promises a distinct advance on the previous great collections that have featured the Canadian National.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 1st August, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Williamsburg, Ont., from the Postmaster General's pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Bonck's Hill, Elma, Winchester Springs, Toy's Hill and Williamsburg, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Ottawa.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, June 17th, 1913.

Butter Wrappers at The Leader

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Western Canada

VIA CHICAGO, PORT ARTHUR and SARNIA

Going Each Tuesday, March 4th to Oct. 28th inclusive

For tickets and full information, apply to

W. H. McGANNON,
Outside Agent,
Main Street.



ASK OUR SALESMAN FOR
Campbell's Varnish Stain
The best and most durable finish for
Floors, Furniture & Woodwork
There is nothing like it! 13 colors
Made by Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston
BROOM HOLDER FREE
Present this Coupon at dealer's store and receive one of the Campbell Broom Holders free
FOR SALE BY
Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Farm For Sale

THE undersigned offers for sale a small farm in Osnaburck, concession 8, lot 19, containing by admeasurement 20 acres; all under cultivation; good barn and fair house. On the farm are 28 good fruit trees. The place has carried five cows and one team of horses. Farm is located half mile from public school and three miles from Finch village.
221f W. A. GOGO Morrisburg.

FOR SALE

A TEAM of work horses; can be had end of July. Apply to
27c ROGER MILLER & SONS

FOR SALE

TWO good working teams; also wagons, carts and harness. Apply to the Randolph Macdonald Co. Limited, Farran's Point, Ont.

FOR SALE

SOLID BRICK HOUSE, on Henry St. Lot adjoining. House contains 9 rooms upstairs, equipped with modern conveniences. Apply to Katherine McDonald or A. E. Clement, Morrisburg.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Martin, Reg'd., New York Life Bldg., Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

"IN LANG, LANG DAYS O' SIMMER"

"SALADA"

ICED TEA will prove a cool and refreshing beverage. "SALADA" comes from the hill gardens of Ceylon—fragrant, fresh and pure. Black, Mixed and Green.

Sealed Lead Packets Only.

Allow the tea to steep for five minutes and then pour off into another vessel to cool gradually. Never use artificial means of cooling until ready to serve; then add sugar, ice and lemon.

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

The Millers Have Advanced the
Price of Flour and Feed and
Predict Still Higher Prices

WE HAVE A BIG STOCK OF

Ogilvie's Goods

And Will Sell at Old Prices While Present Stock Lasts

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Hardware :: Coal :: Groceries

Morrisburg's New Industry



The Incubator Plant

located on the Gravel Road and north of the Grand Trunk Railway, will be open for business in March for

Custom Hatching

Early Chickens
Pay the Best

BABY CHICKS will be sold for Cash or trade under special contract, orders now being booked for spring delivery.

REMEMBER: Orders will be filled in their respective turn, therefore do not delay placing your order for the dates you desire.

For further information and free booklet, call or address

R. H. ASHTON, Morrisburg, Ont.

ARTHUR FLYNN

Barrister, Etc.

Morrisburg, - - - Ont.

R. F. LYLE

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, &c. Solicitor for The Bank of Ottawa and for the Municipality of Morrisburg.

Harry Block, Main Street
MORRISBURG, : : : ONTARIO

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest

IRWIN HILLIARD, K.C.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Solicitor for The Molsons Bank.

New Molsons Bank Building,
MORRISBURG, ONT.

A large amount of private money to loan at a low rate on easy terms.

G. HARVEY, V.S., B.V.Sc.

VETERINARY SURGEON,
GRAVEL ROAD, - BRISTON, ONT.
Both Bell and Boyd Phone connections.
All calls promptly attended to.

DR. G. M. GORRELL

DENTIST, Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgeons and of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Successor to Drs. Gorrell and Kelly.
Office: Casselman Block, Morrisburg.

F. M. EAGLESON

ONTARIO AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER

DRAINAGE and other Municipal work will receive prompt attention. Farm lines and subdivisions.

CONCRETE WORK of all kinds, including bridges and culverts, a specialty.
Office in Sweet's Block, Winchester, Ont.

EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142,
R. C. A. F. & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening, on or before, full moon.
A full attendance is particularly requested. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

DR. WILL C. DAVY, W. M. B. A. HERRING, Secretary

Butter Wrappers
at The Leader

Our Correspondents

AULTSVILLE

Mr Lloyd Ault, of Ottawa, is visiting Mr and Mrs C. S. Ault at Breezy Knoll Cottage.

Mrs I. R. Ault, of Ottawa and Mrs Wellington Ault, of Barrie, will spend the summer here at the Ault home.

Miss Daisy Brownell is spending a few days in Ottawa the guest of Miss White.

Mrs G. R. Dafeo and her friend, Mrs Gilbert, of Brockville, are visiting the former's parents, Mr and Mrs G. F. Cook.

Mrs Dalton Loucks and family, of Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Rev and Mrs T. C. Cassidy and daughters, Aileen and Helen, of Cataract, are guest of Mr and Mrs W. A. Morgan.

Mrs J. S. Morgan spent the week end with her mother, Mrs Henderson, of Morrisburg.

Mr and Mrs W. Bouck spent the past week with their sons, Harold and George in Cornwall.

Mr and Mrs Garnet Baker and children, of Farran's Point, spent the week end at R. A. Baker's.

Miss Reta Gallinger, of Toronto, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Gertrude Jackson.

Mrs J. Garrow and children, of Valleyfield, are spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs J. McDonald and son, Kenneth, are spending the summer with Mrs J. Dafeo, Station St.

Mrs Geo. Lavis will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society to lunch Friday, July 4th.

Mr I. J. Cramer has another lot of potatoes for sale at his storehouse foot of Nelson St.

Miss Ethel Elliott, of Montreal, is spending her holidays at her parental home here.

Mrs Myers has returned home after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs Wells, of Rochester, N.Y.

Quite a number from here attended the Barnum and Bailey Show in Cornwall last Friday.

Mrs A. E. Fetterly is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs Bryan, of Lunenburg.

Mr and Mrs W. F. Baker and daughter, Sara, spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs Walton Baker, Riverside.

Misses H. E. Markell Winona Beach, A. E. Fetterly and Geraldine Fetterly spent the 1st at the Field Day, Mille Roches, and the Regatta at Cornwall.

A. Ames, of Massena, N.Y., spent the week end at W. Baker's.

Mrs Donald McIntosh and daughter, Elsie, of Toronto, are guests of Miss C. E. Hickey, of Frogmore farm.

Mrs Roy Winters and daughter, Betty, of Montreal and Mr and Mrs Alex McIntosh and son, of Toronto, are guests of their parents, Mr and Mrs Alvin Winters at the cottage.

Edwin Forward, of Ottawa, was calling on friends here on Monday.

Miss Hazel Markell, of Cornwall, is home for the holidays.

Mrs Samuel Johnson, of Vancouver, B. C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs Ault, Riverview Hotel.

The Sunday School of Immanuel Presbyterian church took part in the patriotic service in St. Matthew's church, Woodlands, last Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Mrs Robins is visiting her brother, M. Beckstead.

Mr and Mrs W. F. Beach and daughters Winona and Ruth, of Newark, N.J., are visiting at their parental home here this week.

Mr Geo. Markell, of Belleville, spent the first of the week here with his family.

Mrs Chas. Brownell and daughters, Daisy Brownell and Mrs Rudd and two children, of Detroit, Mich., settled at their cottage on the Island.

Mr and Mrs Thad. Loucks, of Montreal, are spending their holidays here.

Born—On Monday, June 30th, at Aultsville, to Mr and Mrs Cyril Campbell, of Woodlands, a son.

ROY MCCONNELL

Mr Roy McConnell, one of our most promising young men, has passed to the great beyond. A son of the late John McConnell of the Second Concession of Aultsville, and with the full outlook of a long and useful life, he was stricken with tuberculosis, and although all that human skill and loving friends could do was done, he quietly passed away on Tuesday morning, June 24th, at the Sanitarium, Gravenhurst, Muskoka, in his 24th year.

Besides a loving widowed mother he leaves one sister, Mrs Richard Cramer, of Chesterville, and four brothers—Sidney, Frank and Jack, all residing near here, and Walter, of Indian Head, Sask.

The remains were brought to the home here on Wednesday and the

funeral was held the following day, June 26th, to Immanuel Presbyterian Church, interment being made in the North Cemetery. His pastor, Rev. N. McLaren, conducted the service at the house and also at the church, which was filled with sorrowing friends and neighbors, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to their friend. The local lodge I.O.O.F., Aberdeen, No. 302, were present and took part in the services at both church and cemetery, where they conducted the sad rites over their departed comrade. The pall bearers were six members of the order—C. Gove, J. Loucks, D. Jarvis, A. Wells, K. Hanes, I. Smith. Mr McLaren spoke from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God, Oh Israel," and spoke words of sympathy and consolation to the bereaved ones. The memory of the departed will long be cherished by his family and friends.

WILLIAMSBURG

Mrs D. Deeks and Mrs M. J. Casselman, of Morrisburg, were guests of Mrs Ralph Empey one day last week.

Mr Thomas Hill and daughter, Nellie, of Ottawa and Miss C. Earl was calling on friends in our village on Monday.

Mr John Carson was in our village on Saturday.

Miss Meda Whitteker, who has been teaching in Aultsville, has returned home for her holidays.

Mr Simeon Whitteker and sons, Bernard and Frank, of Finch, spent Sunday at Herman Whitteker's.

Miss Helen Becker has gone to Chesterville for a few weeks visit.

Mr and Mrs George Merkley, of Dunbar, were guests at Mr Claud Merkley's on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Crate Johnston, of Chesterville, were visitors at Mr O. P. Becker's on Monday.

Messrs Adam Froats, John Whitteker and Miss Flora Jean McIntosh spent Sunday with Miss Sadie Casselman.

Rev Mr and Mrs Denig and children have returned home after three weeks holiday.

Chris Ford and son, Bernice, of Vancouver, were guests at Thomas Eastwood's one day last week.

Misses Mayfred Phifer, Blanch Beckstead and Grace Darling left Sunday evening for Colborne to attend their musical exams.

Mr and Mrs Edgar McIntosh and children spent Saturday with friends in Mountain.

Misses Morna and Olga Perault spent Saturday at Sunny Brook, the guests of Miss Flossie McIntosh.

Quite a number of citizens from here went to Winchester on the 1st to witness the baseball game, which was played by our boys and Winchester, our boys being victorious.

The Women's Institute held their meeting on June 27th, at the home of Mrs Charles Marcellus, of Bouck's Hill. After the business was ended they all stayed and spent a social hour. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs J. D. Beckstead.

Mrs John McIntosh has returned home after visiting a few months with her daughter, Mrs Dr. Dickey, of Newington.

The Medicine Company, which has been showing here for the past week left Tuesday for Brinston to hold their show in that place. Miss May Norval was the successful young lady to win the silver set.

Miss Ella Shennette spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Lancaster.

Clinton Pharoah, who has been attending business college in Ottawa is home for a few days. Clint intends going back next week.

Mrs James Marcellus and baby were calling on friends in our village Monday.

W. C. Strader has purchased a new truck wagon.

Mr and Mrs Edgar Whitteker were guests of Mr and Mrs Levi Whitteker on Sunday.

Fall Fairs

Alexandria, Sept. 10th and 11th.
Arapahoe, Sept. 4th and 5th.
Berwick, Sept. 23rd and 24th.
Cornwall, Sept. 11th, 12th and 13th.
Kemptville, Sept. 25th and 26th.
Merrickville, Sept. 18th and 19th.
Metcalfe, Sept. 16th and 17th.
Morrisburg, Aug. 5th and 6th.
Newington, Sept. 16th and 17th.
Ottawa Central Canada, Sept. 5-13.
Prescott, Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Toronto, Aug. 23rd to Sept. 8th.
Winchester, Sept. 2nd and 3rd.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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Dare You Marry?

SECRETS OF HOME LIFE

Statements made by patients taking the New Method Treatment. They know it Cures

No Names or Testimonials used without written consent

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE. VARICOSE VEINS CURED.

Patient No. 16174. "The spots are all gone from my legs and arms and I feel good now. I am very grateful to you and shall never forget the favor your medicines have done for me. You can use my name in recommending it to any sufferer. I am going to get married soon. Thanking you once more, etc."

SAYS TWO MONTHS CURED HIM.

Patient No. 16765. Age 23. Single. Indulged in immoral habits 4 years. Deposited in urine and drains at night. Varicose Veins on both sides, pains in back, weak sexually. He writes:—"I received your letter of recent date and in reply I am pleased to say that after taking two months' treatment I would consider myself completely cured, as I have seen no signs of them coming back (one year)."

THE WORLD SEEMS DIFFERENT.

Patient No. 15923. "I have not had a regular Emission I don't know when and am feeling fine. The world seems altogether different to me and I thank God for directing me to you. You have been an honest doctor with me."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, WINDSOR, ONT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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We are overstocked with SCREEN DOORS and WINDOW SCREENS

All kinds reduced to clear out quickly. Now's your chance. No need to be pestered with flies this summer.

A well-made, nicely finished and varnished Screen Door for 85c.

Adjustable Window Screens, 25c., 30c. and 35c.

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MORRISBURG, - - - ONTARIO.

One of the Garrisons,

Or, A Mysterious Affair.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)

"Your father?" I asked. "What of him?"

"He is gone."

"Gone?"

"Yes, he is gone; and so is Corporal Rufus Smith. We shall never see eyes upon them again."

"But where have they gone?" I cried. "This is unworthy of you, Mordant. What right have we to sit here, allowing our private feelings to overcome us, while there is a possibility of succoring your father? Up, man! Let us follow him. Tell me only what direction he took."

"It's no use, young fellow," he answered, burying his face in his hands. "Don't reproach me, West, for you don't know all the circumstances. What can we do to reserve the tremendous and unknown laws which are acting against us? The blow has long been hanging over us, and now it has fallen. God help us!"

"In heaven's name tell me what has happened!" said I excitedly. "We must not yield to despair."

"We can do nothing until daylight," he answered. "We shall then endeavor to obtain some trace of them. It is hopeless at present."

"And how about Gabriel and Mrs. Heatherstone?" I asked. "Can we not bring them down to the Hall at once? Your poor sister must be distracted with terror."

"She knows nothing of it," Mordant answered. "She sleeps at the other side of the house, and has not seen or heard anything. As a warning to us that the time has come, she has expected some such event for so long a time that it has not come upon her as a surprise. She is, of course, overwhelmed with grief, but would, I think, prefer to be left to herself for the present. Her firmness and composure should be a lesson to me; but I am constitutionally excitable, and this catastrophe coming after our long period of suspense deprived me of my very reason for a time."

"If we can do nothing until morning," I said, "you have time to tell us all that has occurred."

"I shall do so," he answered, rising and holding his shaking hands to the fire. "You know already that we have had reason for some time for many years in fact—to fear that a terrible retribution was hanging over my father's head for a certain action of his early life. In this action he was associated with the man known as Corporal Rufus Smith; so that the fact of the latter finding his way to my father was a warning to us that the time had come, and that this 5th of October—the anniversary of the misdeed—would be the day of its atonement. I told you of our fears in my letter; and if I am not mistaken, my father also had some conversation with you West, upon the subject. When I saw yesterday morning that he had hunted out the old uniform which he has always retained since he wore it in the Afghan war, I was sure that the end was at hand, and that our forebodings would be realized."

"He appeared to me more composed in the afternoon than I have seen him for years, and spoke freely of his life in India and of the incidents of his youth. About nine o'clock he requested us to go to our own rooms, and looked, he said, as if he were about to leave. I frequently took when the dark fit was upon him. It was always his endeavor, poor soul, to keep us clear of the curse which had fallen upon his own unfortunate head. Before parting from us he tenderly embraced my mother and Gabriel, and he afterward followed me to my room, where he clasped my hand affectionately and gave into my charge a small packet addressed to yourself."

"To me?" I interrupted.

"To me," I shall fulfill my commission whenever I have told you my story. I conformed him to allow me to sit up with him and to share any danger which might arise, but he implored me to retire. I felt earnestness not to add to his troubles by thwarting his arrangements. Seeing that I was really distressing him by my pertinacity, I at last allowed him to close the door and to leave. I had, however, fallen into a troubled sleep when I was suddenly aroused by a loud, sonorous sound ringing in my ears. I sat up bewildered, but all was silent again. The lamp was burning low, and my watch showed me that it was going on midnight. I blundered to my feet, and was striking a match with the intention of lighting the candles, when the sharp, vehement cry broke out again so loud and so clear that it might have been in the very room with me. My chamber was in the front of the house, while those of my mother and sister are at the back, so that I am the only one who commands a view of the avenue. Rushing to the window I drew the blind aside and looked out. You know that the gravel drive opens up so as to form a broad stretch immediately in front of the house. Just in the center of this clear space there stood three men looking up at the house. The moon shone full upon them, glistening on their upturned eyeballs, and by its light I could see that they were swarthy-faced and black-haired, of a type that I was familiar with among the Sikhs and Afghans. Two of them were thin, with eager, restless countenances, while the third was king-like and majestic, with a noble figure and flowing beard."

"Ram Singh!" I ejaculated.

"What, you know them," exclaimed Mordant in great surprise. "You have met them?"

"I know of them. They are Buddhist priests," I answered. "But go on."

"They stood in line," he continued, "sweeping their arms upward and downward, while their lips moved as if repeating some prayer or incantation. Suddenly they ceased to gesticulate, and broke out for the third time into the wild, weird, piercing cry which had roused me from my slumber. Never shall I forget that shrill, dreadful summons, swelling and reverberating through the silent night with an intensity of sound which is still ringing in my ears. As it died slowly away there was a rasping and creaking as of keys and bolts, followed by the clang of an opening door and the clatter of hurrying feet. From the doorway came my father and Corporal Rufus Smith rushing frantically out of the house, hatless and unkempt, like men who are obeying a sudden and overpowering impulse. The three strangers laid no hands upon them, but the whole set in the passage, and I found myself and vanished among the trees. I am positive that no force was used, or constraint of any visible kind, and yet I am as sure that my poor father and his companion were helpless prisoners as if I had seen them dragged away in manacles. All this took little time in the acting. From the first summons which disturbed my sleep to the last shadowy glimpse which I had of them between the tree trunks could hardly have occupied more than five minutes of actual time. So sudden was it, and so strange, that when the drama was over and they were gone I could have believed that it was all some terrible nightmare, some delusion, had I not felt that the impression was too vivid to be imputed to fancy. I threw my whole weight against my bedroom door in the hope of forcing the lock. It stood firm for a while, but I flung myself upon it again and again, until something snapped, and I found myself in the corridor in her dressing-gown, and help up a warning finger."

"No noise," she said. "Gabriel is asleep. They have been called away."

"They have," I answered. "Your poor father will be happier in the next world than he has ever been in this. Thank heaven that Gabriel is asleep. I gave her chloral in her cocoa."

"What am I to do?" I said distractedly. "Where have they gone? How can I help him? We cannot let him go from us like this, or leave these men to do what they will with him. Shall I ride into Wigtown and arouse the police?"

"Anything rather than that," my mother said earnestly. "He has begged me again and again to avoid it. My son, we shall never set eyes upon your father again. But if you know as I know the peace which death would bring him, you could not find it in your heart to mourn for him. All pursuit is, I feel, vain; and yet some pursuit there must be. Let it be as private as possible. We must not serve him better than by consulting his wishes."

"But every minute is precious," I cried. "Even now he may be calling upon us to rescue him from the clutches of those dark-skinned fiends. The thought so maddened me that I dashed open the inner door, and I ran to the highroad, but once there I had no indication in which direction to turn. The whole wide moor lay before me, without a sign of movement upon its broad expanse. I listened, but not a sound broke the perfect stillness of the night. My dear mother's friends, as I said, not knowing in which direction to turn, that the horror and responsibility broke full upon me. I felt that I was combating against forces of which I knew nothing. All was strange and dark and terrible. The thought of you, and of the help which I might look for from your advice and assistance, was a beacon of hope to me. At Brankome, at least, I should receive sympathy, and, above all, directions as to what I should do. For my mind is in such a whirl that I cannot trust my own judgment. My mother was content to be alone, my sister asleep, and no prospect of being able to do anything useful. I was alone, under those circumstances, with more natural than that I should fly to you as fast as my feet would carry me. You have a clear head, Jack; speak out, man, and tell me what I should do. Father, what should I do? He turned about, and he said to the other two, 'Stretch your hands and eyes, questioning eyes.'"

"You can do nothing while the darkness lasts," I answered. "We must report the matter to the Wigtown police; but until we are actually starting upon the search, so as to comply with the law and yet have a private investigation, as your mother wishes. John Fullerton, over the hill, has a lurcher dog which is as good as a bloodhound. If we set him on the general's trail he will run him down if he had to follow him to John o' Groats."

"It is terrible to wait calmly here while he is being assisted," I said.

"I fear our assistance could under any circumstances do him little good. There are forces at work here which are beyond human intervention. Besides, there is no alternative. We have, apparently, from the whole clue to the direction which they have taken, and for us to wander aimlessly over the moor in the darkness would be to waste the strength which may be more profitably used in the morning. It will be daylight by five o'clock. In an hour or so we can get over the hill together and get Fullerton's dog."

"Another hour!" Mordant groaned. "Every minute seems an age."

"Lie down on the sofa again and rest yourself," said I. "You cannot serve your father better than by if I should do, for the strength you can, for we may have weary trudge before us. But you mentioned a packet which the general had intended for me."

"It is here," he answered, drawing a small flat parcel from his pocket and handing it over to me; "you will find, I doubt, that it will explain all which has been so mysterious."

The packet was sealed at either end with black wax, bearing the impress of the flying griffin, which I knew to be the general's crest. It was further secured by a band of broad tape which I cut with my pocket knife. Across the outside was written, in bold handwriting: "J. Fothergill West, Esq., and underneath, 'To be handed to that gentleman at the event of the disappearance or decease of Major General J. B. Heatherstone, V.C., C.B., late of the Indian Army.' So at last I was to know the dark secret which had cast a shadow over our lives. Here in my hands I held the solution of it. With eager fingers I broke the seal, and unfolded the wrapper. A note and a small bundle of discolored paper lay within. I drew the lamp over to me and opened the former. It was dated from the preceding afternoon, and ran in this way:

My dear West—I should have satisfied your very natural curiosity on the subject which we have had occasion to talk of more than once, but I refrained for your own sake. I knew by sad experience how unsettling and unnerving it is to be forever waiting for a catastrophe, which you are convinced must befall, and which you can neither avert nor accelerate. Though it affects me specially, as being the person most concerned, I am still conscious that the natural sympathy which I have observed in you, and my regard for Gabriel's father, would both combine to render you unhappy if you knew the hopelessness and yet the vagueness of the fate which threatens me. I therefore said nothing, though at some cost to myself, for my isolation has been no least of the troubles which have weighed me down. Many signs, however, and chief among them the presence of the Buddhists upon the coast as described by you this morning, and the fact that the weary waiting is at last over and that the hour of retribution is at hand. Why I should have been allowed to live nearly forty years after my offence, is more than

"SALADA"

On a Packet of Tea means

Freshness
Purity
Exquisite Aroma
Delightful Flavour

Try a Packet and make the test.

In Sealed Lead Packets only.
BLACK, GREEN & MIXED.

I can understand, but it is possible that those who had common over my fate know that such a life is the greatest of all penalties to me. Never for an hour, night or day, have they entered me to forget that they have marked me down as their victim. Their accursed astral bell has been ringing my knell for two score years, reminding me ever that there is no spot upon earth where I can hope to be in safety. Oh, the peace, the blessed peace of dissolution! Come what may on the other side of the tomb, I shall at least be quit of that terrible sound. There is no need for me to enter into the wretched business again, or to detail at any length the events of the 5th of October, 1841, and the various circumstances which led up to the death of Ghoolab Shah, the arch adept. I have torn a sheet of leaves from my old journal, in which you will find a bald account of the matter, and an independent narrative was furnished by Sir Edward Elliott, of the Artillery, to the Star of India some years ago—in which, however, the names were suppressed. I have not been always fiery and headstrong, and in action when my blood is up I have no knowledge of what I am about. Neither the corporal nor I would have laid a finger upon Ghoolab Shah had we not seen that the tribesmen were ready to hand him. Well, well; it is an old story now, and there is no profit in discussing it. May no other poor fellow ever have the same evil fortune!

I have written a short supplement to the statements contained in my journal for your information, and that of any one else who may chance to be interested in the matter. And now, adieu! Be a good husband to Gabriel; and if your sister be brave enough to marry into such a devil-driven family as ours by all means let her do so. I have left enough to keep my poor wife in comfort. When she rejoins me I should wish it to be equally divided between the children. If you hear that I am gone, do not pity, but congratulate.

Your unfortunate friend,
John Berthier Heatherstone.

I threw aside the letter and picked up the roll of blue foolscap which contained the solution of the mystery. It was all ragged and torn, and the ink was faded with traces of gum and thread still adhering to it, to show that it had been torn out of a strongly bound volume. The ink with which it had been written had faded somewhat; but across the head of the first page was inscribed in bold, clear characters, evidently of later date than the rest, "Journal of Lieutenant J. B. Heatherstone in the Thull Valley during the autumn of 1841," and then underneath, "The events of the 5th of October of the Terada ravine and the death of the man Ghoolab Shah." I have the narrative lying before me now, and I copy it verbatim. If it contains some matter which has no direct bearing upon the question at issue, I can only say that I thought it better to publish what is irrelevant than by cutting and clipping to lay the whole statement open to the charge of having been tampered with.

(To be continued.)

Shoes Tied to Knees.

As coverings for the human foot shoes have been worn from the earliest times. The shoes of the Jews were made of wood, rush, linen or leather. The Romans were the first to set the example of costly shoes, and introduced various decorative adornments of ivory and precious stones. In the Middle Ages fashion played some fantastic tricks with shoes, and in England, about the middle of the fifteenth century, shoes with such long points were worn that they had to be tied to the knees for convenience in walking, the dandies using silver chains for the purpose. It was about 1633 when shoes of the present form were introduced, and in 1663 the buckle came into use as an ornament.

English Ate With Fingers.

Forks were unknown in England until about 300 years ago. A knife was used to cut up food, but the food was conveyed by the fingers to the mouth. The first evidence of a use of the fork in the 20th century fashion was by a noble lady of Byzantium, who, in the 11th century, had married a doge of Venice and ate in that city after her own custom, cutting her meat very finely up and conveying it to her mouth with a two-pronged fork. The act was regarded in Venice as a sign of expensive luxury and extreme effeminacy.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman tells the story of the woman who went to market one morning to buy some geese and found five hanging outside the shop. "I am a boarding-house keeper," she remarked, with a smile. "Will you pick out for me three of those geese that are toughest?" The man laughed knowingly and obeyed. "Thank you," said the woman briskly. "Now I'll take the other two."

A Pious Aspiration.

Mr. Reginald McKenna has discovered ere this that the Home Secretary's life is not a happy one in these bustling days when one section of women are insisting on their vote.

As a married man of several years' standing Mr. McKenna should be in a position to give the suffragists a little homely advice. Apropos of his marriage to Miss Pamela Jekyll, in 1903, an amusing incident occurred in the House of Commons. Mr. McKenna had just returned from his honeymoon and was speaking in favor of the Government's Old Age Pension scheme.

"It is relatively cheaper for two



Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna.

persons living together than one," he argued.

"You ought to know, anyway," cried Mr. Will Crooks.

"Well, I hope it will be cheaper," said Mr. McKenna, and the house laughed at the pious aspiration.

AN EXPENSIVE TOY.

The British Fleet in Miniature—Worth \$62,750.

The most expensive toy in the world has been placed on exhibition at Northampton, England.

It is a real miniature fleet of super-Dreadnoughts, battle cruisers and destroyers, with a royal yacht, all fitted with guns and searchlights, the whole being a replica, exact in every detail, of vessels in the British navy.

Every vessel is fully armed with 13.5m. and 12 inch guns—made to scale—that will fire. Each one is equipped, too, with the correct number of secondary guns and carries electric navigation lights and searchlights, while the torpedo boats are operated automatically.

Here are the names and descriptions of these unique toys, which will easily carry a boy to act as captain and a crew of one.

Super-Dreadnoughts.		
	Length (ft.)	Tonnage.
King George V.	20	2,740
Thunderer	19.5	2,600
Colossus	18.25	2,400
Neptune	18.25	2,400
Battle Cruisers.		
Queen Mary	25	2,800
New Zealand	19.25	2,500
Destroyers.		
Swift	12	1,560
Phoenix	12	1,560
Royal Yacht.		
Victoria and Albert.	16.5	200

Edward W. Hobbs, who designed the fleet, gave some particulars of the model navy.

"For nine weeks," he said, "twenty men have been working at the Northampton works to complete the fleet. Each of the battleships cost \$3,000 except the Queen Mary, which cost \$3,300. The destroyers could be bought for \$1,000 each, while the royal yacht cost \$2,500.

The biggest boats carry two persons and the destroyers hold one. They are propelled by electrical motors, and all the boats can travel at speeds varying from 2 1/2 knots to 3 1/2 knots for two hours without stopping.

"If the fleet were bought as a present for a boy," continued Mr. Hobbs, "the generous father would require to build for his son a lake 200 yards by 100 yards and three feet deep. This would cost \$20,000, while scenery effects would cost another \$20,000. Total for the fleet and the sea, \$62,750.

"The cost of upkeep for the fleet would be about \$1.25 a week."

During the review at Northampton guns and mines were fired, while the grey hulls of the battleships slid easily and quietly over the water.

During a lull in the conversation the young man who was calling made the announcement that he had failed to keep abreast of the scientific advance of the age. "For instance," he said, "I don't know at all how the incandescent electric light which is now used so much is produced."

"Oh, it is very simple," said the up-to-date girl. "You just turn a little button and the light appears."

On the Farm

Foot Rot.

The sheep is a highland animal by nature. Low, wet ground is injurious to its feet. The sheep's toes are very flexible. Between the toes of each foot is an oil duct, which pours oil between the toes so as to reduce friction. In low, soft ground the mud squeezes between the toes and clogs this duct. The toes will spread quite far apart and so easily that the plate of mud accumulates and hardens and irritation is set up which results in pus formation that finally sloughs off the hoofs if not cured. Of course, this does not happen every time a sheep gets muddy feet. But if compelled to live in mud, there comes a time when the mud lodges with injurious results.

We are not sure that foot rot is a bacterial disease. It may be so. Surely a bacterial infection could readily enter after the inflammation became chronic. Sheep have little resisting power over their enemies, so a little ailment does great damage.

When your sheep get to limping or walking stiff, examine the feet. It may be they only need their hoofs trimmed. If dry mud is between the toes, clean it out and rub a little grease between the toes. Then see that they have a clean, dry place where no mud exists. Give your sheep the hilly pastures and not the low land.

Hints For the Hog Raiser.

Keep charcoal before the hogs all of the time. The cheapest and best is that made from corncobs. Dig a hole in the ground, cement it so it won't cave in, fill it full of coals, cover with any old piece of metal, shovel a little earth around the edges and your coals will char nicely.

You need not expect big framed hogs from starved pigs. They must be pushed from the time they are able to eat until the finish, and on bone-producing feed if you want strong animals.

The farmer who does not feed every pint of waste milk on the farm, sweet or sour, is not working for the greatest profit.

No animal on the farm is expected to turn in more money than the hog, and yet he is generally given the poorest quarters on the place.

Potato Diseases.

In regard to combating diseases of the potato, I think the first thing for a planter to consider is the immunity different varieties of diseases, says Samuel B. Green. We find there is a great difference in this respect. In addition, it is important to have potatoes planted on rather dry soil. The seed should be thoroughly treated with corrosive sublimate or formalin to kill the scab germs or any other disease germs that may be on them, and then I would recommend spraying at least three times after the vines are well developed.

The Shepherd and His Flock.

Cull the ewe flock and get them up to a high standard and just as much can be accomplished on the flock as in the selection of the ram, except that the ewe has but one or two lambs a year and the ram a great number.

A few choice lambs make suitable farm companions for the children.

Even the law that like produces like, turns flipflops when cross breeding is practiced.

Fix a lamb creep to exclude the ewes, sprinkle a little bran in the troughs and you will very soon have the lambs eating.

Poultry Suggestions.

A flock of chickens all of one breed is an attractive sight. It is an easy matter to have such an one. A young and fat chicken makes an excellent Sunday dinner.

It is hardly fair to expect a hen that has been laying all winter to keep up her vitality through the breeding season unless she is well nourished before-hand.

She should be fed highly at the end of the laying season so she may be in first-class condition to enter the nest for a month of inaction.

Clever Legless Cyclist.

George Anstey, a twelve-year-old cripple, of Leicester, England, is one of the most remarkable cyclists to be found in that country. Both his legs are withered and useless, but the Leicester Cripples' Guild has provided him with a two-wheeler pedal-less machine, with a padded tube covering the axle-bar. Across this he lies face foremost, and, with wooden clogs strapped to his hands, he propels himself along the streets and roads in a marvelously rapid manner.

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

accomplish their purpose with maximum efficiency and minimum discomfort. Increasing doses are not needed.

25c. a box at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

NAPIER TOURING CAR

For sale at a sacrifice.

A beautiful finished 6-cylinder, 7-passenger car, fully equipped and in first-class condition. This will make a splendid proposition for any real estate firm or lawyer.

Price \$1,200.00.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited,
100 Richmond St., West,
Toronto. Phone M. 2072-3-4.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON • • • ONTARIO

ARTS, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, including ENGINEERING Arts Summer Session
July 2 to Aug. 16

HOME STUDY
The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
For calendars write G. Y. CLOWN, Kingston, Ont.

VEILED "WIDOW" IN COURT.

Extraordinary Suit Which Has Just Concluded in India.

There has just concluded in the high court at Madras, India, what the judge who tried it describes as the most extraordinary suit ever heard by an Indian court of law.

The claimant was a lady who claimed to be the widow of a rich Turkish merchant who died in Madras about seven years ago, by name Haji Mahdi Baghaddi. Mahdi left a will bestowing the whole of his great fortune to charity, and the estate was taken over by the Turkish Consul, with the intention of carrying out the wishes of the deceased.

Before the prolonged legal proceedings necessary for doing so could be completed, however, the consul's possession was disturbed by the arrival of a man from Bagdad who claimed to be the brother and heir of Mahdi, and in order to avoid further litigation the Consul made a compromise by which the newcomer received two-thirds of the estate, the rest to go in charity, as directed by the will.

All that took place three years ago. Now, however, there comes on the scene this mysterious lady. Her story in court was that she had left her husband in order to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and, incidentally, to see her sick mother at Jeddah.

She and her mother left Jeddah together to go to Mecca, but when they had gone only ten miles the mother died and the plaintiff herself fell ill. Giving up the idea of going to Mecca, she returned to Bombay, where she lived for two years with her brother, without hearing from her husband at all. Then, hearing of her husband's death, she came to Madras and filed the present suit.

The lady was present in court, but in accordance with the Mohammedan custom she was borne in on a closed palanquin and was not to be seen by any male eye.

The defendant urged that she was a mere impostor, that Mahdi never had a wife, and that the whole story was a concoction from beginning to end. Moreover, counsel for the defence averred that he knew who was in the palanquin, and could produce witnesses to prove who she was.

Accordingly, two women residing in the town looked into the palanquin as it stood in the court room, and at once recognized the occupant as a lady well known in the town. The marriage certificate put in by the plaintiff was closely examined by the judge (Mr. Justice Wallis) and declared to be an utter forgery, and the suit was dismissed.

How such an elaborate scheme came to be built up remains a mystery, probably will remain a mystery.

The palanquin as used in India is an imposing affair—a kind of wooden box about eight feet long, four feet wide and four feet high, with wooden shutters. It is borne on the shoulders of four men by means of projecting poles.

RUSSELL MODEL "R"

For Sale.

30 h.p. engine. 5-passenger touring car. Price \$800.00.

This car is in splendid running order, fully equipped and worth much more than the price.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited,
100 Richmond St., West,
Toronto. Phone M. 2072-3-4.

LEET FOOT

Outing Shoes

For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER.

WANTED—More Workers

At once to do picture coloring for us in their homes with our wonderful Chemical Process. Simple, mechanical work, rapidly done. All patterns furnished. Positively no experience required. We furnish the Process and chemicals and supply you with pictures to color, which you return to us. Good prices paid promptly by the week or month. No canvassing or selling—our traveling men sell the goods and the field is unlimited for our work. If you want pleasant work the year round for whole or spare time, write us and we will send you contract and the prices we pay.

COMMERCIAL ART STUDIO, 315 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

THE SECRET OF GOOD HEALTH

Keep the Blood Rich and Pure with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

The condition of the blood makes all the difference between health and sickness. Impure blood and strong healthy nerves and muscles go together. If the blood is thin, every part of the body becomes weak. The stomach fails in strength and the appetite becomes poor. The body does not obtain enough nourishment from the food, and soon the nerves begin to complain and the person becomes irritable, despondent, worn out and nervous. For a time there may be no actual sickness, only a run-down, weak condition, but there is no defence against disease and from such a condition spring disorders such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, and even paralysis itself.

People with impure, thin blood should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose helps to make new, rich blood, and new blood means health and strength. They stop the progress of disease, and red cheeks, good appetite, new strength, declare the general improvement in the health. Here is an example. Miss Ellen Maude McQuodale, Harriston, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to add my voice to the many now recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For years I was a sufferer with back-aches, rheumatism and nervousness. I was so bad at times that I was confined to my bed. I felt sleepy and heavy after my meals, and had flashes of light before my eyes, and a difficulty in collecting my thoughts. After using several remedies without benefit I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and used ten or twelve boxes in all. They gave me the best health I have enjoyed for years, and I have not since had the least return of the trouble."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CITY'S ODD INDUSTRY.

Birmingham Manufactures World's Supply of Jew's Harps.

The pre-eminence of Birmingham, England, in the manufacture of guns, jewellery, pens and bedsteads is known all over the world, but a number of small articles are also produced, some of which are of a decidedly curious character, and for which the Birmingham maker has to some extent created his own market.

For example, it is not generally known that Birmingham is the principal source of the jew's-harp. For sixty years the industry has been carried on in the vicinity of Ashtedrow, a venerable quarter of the city, by members of the Troman family. Originally the industry came from Halesowen, and the jew's-harps are still made in a little home smithy strongly reminiscent of its Black Country origin. Great Britain is no longer the best market, enormous quantities being exported, especially to half-civilized countries. The Zulu musician, for example, has taken very kindly to the jew's-harp, and needs a specially large size to suit his somewhat capacious mouth.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailments may soon become a serious one, and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets are guaranteed absolutely safe and can be given to the newborn babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Wrong Bird.

Mother—Tommy, a little bird tells me you helped yourself to cake while I was out.

Tommy (aside)—I'll wring that parrot's neck!

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Not Necessarily Chronic.

"What is a cure for the ailment known as writer's cramp?" "All the cases I have ever known have been relieved by an increase in the writer's salary."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Griggs: "I'm sorry about Brown's failure. He's a brick, if ever there was one!" Briggs: "Then perhaps it's not unnatural that he should go to the wall."

GIFTS IN DISHES.

Hostess in London Gives "Surprise" Banquet to Friends.

Gifts in the soup and joint are the latest thing at "surprise" dinners in England. As children we revelled in the "Christmas pudding mystery," that wonderful dish wherein were concealed various coins and wondrous trinkets; but to-day hosts and guests alike are more sophisticated. At a surprise dinner the guests receive unexpected gifts concealed in the bread, fish, sweets, and other dishes.

Such a dinner was recently given by a rich hostess to twenty-four guests at her Belgrave Square house, London. Some particulars of the feast are given by Cecil Mar, the authoress.

The menu of the dinner given by the hostess and the various gifts which the guests received may be tabulated as follows:

Bread—When the guests broke their rolls of bread little silver toothpicks were found concealed inside.

Soup—This was served in dainty Sevres bowls with lids. When the liquid was poured into the soup plates the company were presented with the empty Sevres bowls.

Fish—Here was a startling "surprise." Boiled trout, was served, and for some time the guests could not discover anything unusual about the course. At last someone found some trinkets concealed in the mouth of a trout. All the fish had rings, brooches, and other small articles of jewellery concealed in their mouths.

"White" Entree (sweetbreads)—No gift discovered in the dish—a fact which the guests seemed to resent.

"Brown" Entree (lamb cutlets)—Each cutlet had a charming enamel-thimble fitted to the bone over the decorative paper frill.

Joint—This was the only dish which showered gifts on the men. Saddle of mutton was served, and all the little moulds of red currant jelly passed to the male guests contained amber cigarette holders.

Sweets—Jellies had concealed in their midst tiny jewelled scent bottles filled with various perfumes.

Dessert—One fruit was decorated with flowers, which proved to be beautiful enamel brooches.

AUTOMATIC SPRING BUMPERS

Special Prices to Clear Out an Overstock by August 1st.

The Russell Motor Car, Company, Limited, Toronto, are offering an Automatic Spring Bumper at a greatly reduced price.

This bumper has solved the problem of full elliptic springs. A vertical and horizontal adjustment admits of its being fitted to any car.

When fastened to cars with semi-elliptic springs there are no holes drilled in the frame, but a very ingenious hook clamp fastens the bracket firmly to the frame. Prices: brass, \$6.70; nickel, \$7.25.

NEW TRIBE OF PYGMIES.

Little Men Average Only Four Feet Eight Inches in Height.

Captain Cecil G. Rawling, the explorer, has recently given English scientists some interesting accounts of a new tribe of pygmies, found by his expedition in Southwest Dutch New Guinea.

These little people, known as the Tapiros, average 4 feet 8½ inches in height. They were found living on the low-lying hills of the Kapare River. On the approach of the whitemen they ran away, but the expedition succeeded in capturing three whose curiosity brought them near camp. At first they were greatly frightened, but kindness won them over, and a few months later the explorers were enabled to establish trading relations with the tribe and were allowed to visit and stay in their village of Wombirmi. This village is hidden away in the forest high up the mountain side and was only found after many fruitless attempts. While no open hostility was shown to the whites, they were not exactly received with open arms. Of the women and children they saw nothing, but their shrill cries could be heard as they fled up the mountain side on the approach of a stranger.

Describing the men, Captain Rawling says, taken as a whole, that they are well made and wiry, while their color is a dark chocolate. The hair, usually black, but sometimes with a touch of brown or even red, is worn short. Many grow beards, the older men dyeing theirs red. Like all native tribes they wear necklets of animal bones and other small possessions. Their only clothing consists of a covering around the loins.

"Their houses and surroundings," says Captain Rawling, "are considerably in advance of those of their large-framed brethren of the plains. To the list of Negritos, which with the Negritos are the known tribes of pygmies inhabiting the earth, must now be added the newly discovered tribe of Tapiros who, so far as their stature is concerned, take rank next above the Congo pygmies."

OLD PROSPECTOR

TELLS HIS STORY

HIS REAL TROUBLES STARTED WHEN RHEUMATISM GOT HIM.

Plasters, ointments and sulphur were alike useless, but Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of him.

Princeton, B.C., February 17 (Special).—All over Canada people are telling of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and even in the Rocky Mountain fastnesses, where nature hides her mines, men are telling of cures made and suffering relieved by the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Wm. Murray, sixty-six years old, who has tramped the frontier as lumber-jack, rancher, prospector, miner, hunter and trapper, and who has friends all over the West, is one of these. Many a tale of hardship and danger he can tell, but his first real trouble came when Rheumatism claimed him.

"I slipped on the mountain side and strained my kidneys, and then my troubles all seemed to set in at once. I had nearly all the symptoms of Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dropsy and Bright's Disease," Mr. Murray states.

"Then I broke out in a terrible rash that spread all over my body and kept me in tortures. I tried all sorts of liniments and ointments and took sulphur enough to start a little hades of my own. But it was all of no use. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and all I can say is they made a new man of me."

CHEERFUL WOMAN.

Like a Ray of Sunshine Wherever She Goes.

A cheerful woman not only does good to others by example, but she helps the discontented and gloomy to throw off some of their native melancholy and to emulate a little of her own cheeriness. The cheerfulness that persists in seeing the bright side of everything, and discovers the "silver lining" where others perceive no break in the grey cloud, must not be confounded with selfishness and carelessness. They are totally different attributes, quite antagonistic to one another. A purely selfish and careless woman would be thinking so continually about herself that she would have no reserve force left in which to practice the one hundred and one little thoughtful actions which come within the ken of the woman who has "cheerfulness" as her watchword, and who endeavors to make her sisters more happy by imparting some of it to them.

Fatal Absent-Mindedness.

"I was very happy," said the confessor, "when, after years of wooing, she finally said 'Yes.'"

"And why did you break off the engagement so soon after?" asked his friend.

"Man, it was she who dissolved it."

"Really?" said the friend. "How did that happen?"

"It was due to my accustomed absent-mindedness. When a few days later I called at her home I again asked her to marry me."

BOTH GAINED.

Man and Wife Fatten on Grape-Nuts.

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is now no longer as prevalent as formerly.

Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," writes a Westernman, "and up to two years ago, was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds. Then I heard about Grape-Nuts food and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first, but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine, she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts too. Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat."

"A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years, and was a heavy meat eater. Now since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion."

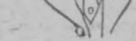
"I could name a lot of persons who have rid themselves of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HANDS SO SORE COULD NOT SLEEP

Chapped and Cracked. Could Not Put Them in Water. Skin Red and All Swollen. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Two Days.

Emerald, P. E. I.—"I got my hands chapped and they cracked. If I would close my hands the cracks would bleed. I could not put them in water or do hardly any work. The skin was red and my hands all swollen. They were so sore I could not sleep. I tried everything I could get in the drug store, and all kinds of ointment, and they did me no good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They cured my trouble in two days. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the best that can be made." (Signed) C. W. Murphy, Dec. 23, 1911.



For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 52D, Boston, U. S. A.

ERUPTIONS COVERED FACE

415 Huntley St., Montreal, Quebec.—"My one year old son was troubled with eczema in the face. It started with redness and irritation, then it was like a pimple. Afterwards it was an open sore with matter oozing out, causing itching and keeping him from sleeping at night. His face was covered with eruptions. After unsuccessful attempts with different remedies, I tried Cuticura Ointment, which I used one week and he was completely cured of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. J. N. Racicot, Nov. 15, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 52D, Boston, U. S. A.

LOVER'S EXPENSES.

Remarkable Counter-Claim In Breach of Promise Suit.

Love and lucre are the elements in a curious breach of promise case before the Paris Courts, to which the breaker of the engagement has lodged a counter-claim in the form of a bill for expenses. The father of the lady, M. Wiener, who is suing for £400 damages, said that after an engagement of two months defendant, M. Wroubel, broke with his daughter, Bertha. The engagement, continued M. Wiener, had mulcted him in various expenses, including £12 for a celebration dinner and £10 for his daughter's dress on that occasion. He also claimed £400 damages. M. Wroubel replied by presenting the following bill. First he claimed that he broke off the engagement because M. Wiener has not kept a promise to pay him £400. The items of the "expenses" bill were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
A box of chocolates every evening for two months.	4	7	6
Flowers	3	0	0
Theatres	4	0	0
Presents to young sisters of his fiancée	2	7	6
General expenses	3	0	0
Engagement ring	40	0	0
Other jewellery	14	0	0

Total70 15 0

He added that he also thought himself entitled to 8s. damages.

Couldn't Stand It.

Mistress—Why did you leave your last place?

Bridget—I couldn't stand it, mum. The missus was always wearin' me best gowns.

Are Your Feet Calloused?

Easy to remove lumps by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This purely vegetable remedy acts painlessly and is guaranteed. Insist on "Putnam's" only. 25c. per bottle.

First Clubite—"If you steal—I don't care what it is—you'll repent it some day." Second Clubite—"Bah! Did you ever steal a kiss?" First Clubite—"Yes; and I married the girl!"

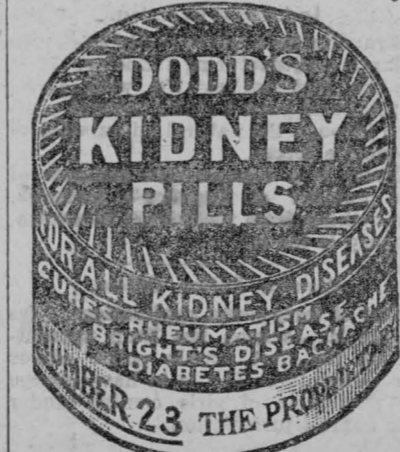
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Out of the Frying Pan.

"When she married, ten years ago, she stated freely that it was simply to avoid working for a living."

"What does she do all the time?" "Takes care of seven small children."

It is cheaper for two women to love one man than for one man to love two women.



ED. 7.

ISSUE 26-13

EYES AND NOSES INSURED.

British Companies Write Policies for Professional People.

There has been of late, in England, a great increase in the business of insuring the various important parts of the anatomy of professional persons. The latest is Miss Grace Tyson, an actress, now appearing at the London Opera House, who has insured her eyes for £5,000. She has a reputation for emotional expression of the eyes, hence her care of them.

According to an insurance manager, Paderewski has his hands insured for about £40,000. Caruso has insured his voice, and the case of this actress is not the first where a person has insured the eyes.

A policy was recently taken out by a scientific man on his eyes owing to the fact that his research work was a constant strain, and in this instance the premium was rather high. Policies have been taken out by several well-known artists who are afraid that they may lose the use of their hands.

The most remarkable client of all was a lady who insured her nose. She was very proud of it—it was a Roman nose—and as she did a considerable amount of motoring there was always a possibility that she might meet with an accident. Besides insuring her life, she took out a policy on her nose, and for ten years paid the premium regularly.

An armless man who did all his writing with his toes insured his feet for £500. One evening, when he was out walking, he stumbled and fell and injured one of his toes so badly that it had to be amputated. He claimed his insurance money and got it.

SERGEANT-MAJOR UNDER GENERAL FRENCH

VETERAN OF BOER WAR WHO LOST HEALTH ON THE VELDT TELLS EXPERIENCE.

Good Advice for All Who Have Indigestion or Stomach Disorders.

In his home at Waldegrove, N.S., no one is better known than Sergt.-Major Cross, late of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. Speaking of the ill-effects of a campaign upon a man's constitution, the Sergt.-Major writes: "I served under General French during the late Boer war, in the capacity of Sergt.-Major. It was perhaps owing to a continued diet of bully beef, hard tack, and bad water, but at any rate my stomach entirely gave out. I was in such a state that I could eat nothing without the greatest suffering. The army doctors did not help me much, and since leaving the service I have been very miserable. Some few months ago a friend told me he had been a great sufferer from indigestion until he tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cured him. I confess it was without much faith I bought a box, but the first dose made me feel better than I had been for a long time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills completely cured, and now I can eat everything and anything. I have recommended them to others and in every case the result has been similar to mine."

Quick, sure results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure disorders of the stomach, correct indigestion, make you feel uplifted and strengthened. To renew or maintain health, Dr. Hamilton's Pills always prove a good prescription. 25c. per box, five boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or the Cattaraugus Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Helpful.

Mrs. Grimly—Is there no way you can break yourself of that habit of talking in your sleep?

Mr. Grimly (tremulously but hopefully)—Do you think it would help any, my dear, if you'd let me talk more when I'm awake?

Minard's Liniment Cures Coughs in Cows.

Clever Writer.

"Is he much of a writer?" "Much of a writer? I should say he is. Why, he can write sentences that mean nothing and make them sound like something."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting. Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c. and 50c. per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Uses of Birds.

Sir Harry Johnston has recently urged the British Government to prohibit the African trade in the plumage of such birds as white herons, egrets, ibises, glossy starlings, and kingfishers. All those birds, and many others that are killed for their feathers, feed upon insects, ticks, and other creatures that act as hosts for disease-breeding organisms. According to Sir Harry, the variety of tsetse-fly that causes sleeping-sickness is particularly abundant in all those parts of Western and Central Africa where the plumage-hunters have reduced the number of the insect-eating birds. He proposes that a law be passed to prohibit the importation of the skins and feathers of such birds into Great Britain and Ireland.



FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

3,000 FREE HOMESTEADS AND IMPROVED farms, \$15.00 to \$45.00 per acre. Best grain and mixed farming country. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Humboldt, Sask.

MALE HELP WANTED.

AT ONCE—MEN WANTED TO LEARN Barber Trade. Great demand. Good wages. Twenty to thirty advertised for daily in Toronto papers alone. Can teach you in six to eight weeks. Send for Catalogue. Moler College, 221 Queen East, Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFFERENT Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

NIAGARA To THE SEA

Your Vacation Trip WHERE TO GO

Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River—one of nature's most impressive scenic wonders.

Low rates for tickets including meals and berths. For information apply to local ticket agents or Hugh D. Paterson, Gen. Agt., Toronto, Ont., or H. Foster Chaffee, P.T.M., Montreal, Que.



Has Some Mercy On Him.

"Does your husband give you all the money you want to spend?"

"My goodness, no. Why, even I would not even think of being that extravagant."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P. E. I. I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MAHONEY BAY. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA A. WYNACHT. Bridgewater.

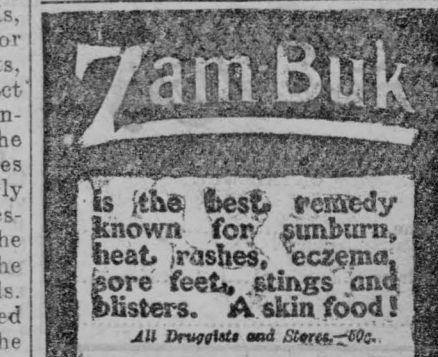
It Might Have Been.

"My son, this is disgraceful. Your school report shows that you are the last boy in the class of twenty-two."

"It might have been worse, father."

"In what way?" "There might have been more boys in the class."

Character is the accumulated result of long period of investment.



"How I Shall
Miss You
When You
are Grown."

What the poet sang every
mother's heart has felt. Baby's
Photograph taken now and then
will preserve the image and
memory of baby days for all
time.

Clever Photographers, with
the fast lenses and fast plates
of to-day, also get wonderful
results in baby pictures.

How long since you have had
your baby's picture taken?

J. M. Whitteker
The Photographer in Your
Town.

**THE REXALL
DRUG STORE**

Prescriptions

Carefully
Compounded

School Supplies

D. T. HENDERSON
DRUGGIST



For General House Painting we
Strongly Recommend

**Moore's Pure Linseed
Oil Prepared Paint**

As we firmly believe they are the best
and most durable and economical Paints
ever put on the market.
For outside and inside use a flexible and
enamel Paint. Will not check, chalk or
blister.
Ask for color cards.

MULLIN BROS.
SOLE AGENTS

Fire! Fire!

Owners of buildings and contents
will do well to remember that Fire is
liable to destroy their property when
they least expect a visit from this des-
tructive fiend. They will, therefore
consult their own best interests by in-
suring with the undersigned in the
Royal and other good solid British com-
panies.

Remember that CHEAP Insurance
often proves to be very DEAR when
losses occur.

All HONEST claims promptly and
liberally settled.
A. F. MERKLEY,

Local Agent, Morrisburg
D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector and Adjuster.

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Commercial College**

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CATALOGUE

Name.....

Address.....

LONGSHOREMAN'S PERIL.

Strange Disease Attacks the Man Who
Loads the Wheat.

Few people are aware of the dangers
that lurk in the holds of grain-laden
ocean liners, when tons upon tons
of the product of the Canadian west
are pouring through eighteen inch
pipes at the rate of some sixteen thou-
sand bushels per hour.

It does not require a vivid imagina-
tion to mentally follow this stream
of fast flowing grain and the fierce
cloud of dust that is raised by the
sudden outpouring that finds its way
into the bowels of the ship, dust so
dense, that the men whose duties are
to level and to distribute the cargo
to all parts of the vessel, are isolated
from one another and must carry a
light which in many cases is not vis-
ible at a distance of three feet from
the longshoreman sweltering in the
dust-laden air in the ship's hold.

A short time ago one of the men
at the Montreal harbor complained of
ill-health and on the advice of a phy-
sician took a few days' rest away from
the hustle and strenuous going of
dock work. He came back in due
time and was assigned to the work of
"spreading," which is the term ap-
plied to that part of the longshore-
man's duties which takes him to the
ship loading up with grain.

He did not stay in the hold very
long and again complained of sick-
ness, finally going home when, upon
examination by his doctor, it was de-
clared the man was suffering from
"grain disease," common ailment
among those who put a year or two in
working where grain and its accom-
panying dust killing atmosphere go to-
gether.

Perpetual perspiration and numb-
ness in the head are its worst fea-
tures when first noticed. Gradually
the head takes to swelling, a drowsi-
ness that is deceiving, as sleep for
the victim is never natural or long
duration, is the one lasting effect of
the disease once it enters the system.
The whole body, takes on a yellow
hue, the face becoming bleached to
a corpse like pallor, and the sufferer
has the look of a man suffering from
one of the strange internal diseases
of the tropics.

It is not a new disease nor are the
men unaware of its prevalence among
grain workers, as less than three-fifths
of the workmen who are employed
around the wharfs are able to handle
the grain and do it day after day, the
bulk of them weakening under the
throat filling dirt and dust which dries
the mouth and actually chokes up
the lungs, driving the unfortunate to
the open for the fresh supply of air.
Ten minutes is a long time for most
of them to stay below at one stretch
and be of much good for the rest of
the day.

In some ports the men are not al-
lowed to go into the hatch while the
huge pipes are belching out their con-
tents, and the Federation of Long-
shoremen say they have an agreement
with the ship owners to do away with
the methods now in force. This they
claim was one of the agreements en-
tered into last fall as a result of the
big strike in Montreal at that time.
The men say the owners agreed to the
request made that all men leave the
hold while the grain was flowing
through the pipe and to have the flow
stopped at intervals to allow the work-
ers to go below and level the pile
thus collected. Up till now, however,
they are working under the old con-
ditions and the number of men laid off
for sickness is on the increase. A
remedy is looked for soon, as there
is talk of appealing to the Quebec
Board, the health department having
declared it could not act in the matter.
Secretary Poloquia of the Federation
of Longshoremen states that there is
another grievance his organization
would bring to the Legislature this
fall.

It is nothing less than the lack of
protection accorded to the men in the
port of Montreal from the outside lab-
or which comes here as a will-o-the-
wisp and is promptly put to work.
When the season is finished off they
go with their earnings to St. John and
American ports. Agitation on this
point has been going on for three
years to have a head tax imposed on
all men who are seeking employment
and get it, no matter what their occu-
pation, as is now in force in many
seaport towns on this continent.

Bumps For Solons.

To bump the city aldermen, council-
ors and village reeves over the bad
roads of the country, to display to
them just how uncomfortable such
roads are to automobiles, and with a
view to enlisting the sympathy of
these men, is the method the Ontario
Motor League will adopt in their good
roads campaign. The scheme has al-
ready been adopted with huge suc-
cess, so far at least as one Toronto
councillor is concerned. Some time
ago when the league conveyed him to
Oakville to attend a good roads con-
ference as to the building of the road
from Toronto to Hamilton, the coun-
cillor declared that if he had the
money he would build it himself, after
the shaking up he had experienced.

British Columbia Fishing.

The shore line of British Columbia
extends nearly 7,000 miles with a ter-
ritory of nearly 30,000 square miles,
abounding with commercial fish. Brit-
ish Columbia fisheries are recognized
as among the best in the world. It is
not only a question of herring fisher-
ies. Halibut in Hecate Straits range
from 50 to 300 pounds each, and there
are halibut banks in all directions.
The spring or king salmon off Lan-
gara Island are caught by the Indians
in incredible numbers. The "oolo-
chan" gluts the river of the province
for six weeks every year, while all the
small streams are crowded with coho,
humbuck, and dog-salmon.

Nova Scotia Leads.

Canada occupies ninth position in
the list of maritime states. The ag-
gregate value of Canada's merchant
marine is \$25,000,000, and the total
tonnage is 1,359,187. During the year
1911 339 vessels were added to the
register. A total of 41,447 men and
boys were employed. Nova Scotia
heads the list with 2,105 vessels.

VALLEY OF THE PEACE.

Jean Blewett Tells of a Trip In New
Promised Land.

It is at Dunvegan we enrolled old
Louis, the half-breed boatman, into
our service, and begin to learn the
love of this big, wild country—for
wild it is in spite of its suggestive
name—the Valley of the Peace, says
Jean Blewett in a recent article. Louis
knows more than he will ever tell,
but he tells some things and tells
them well. The sun and wind have
worked their will on his face until it
has the appearance of a leather mask
pencilled into grotesque lines. His
hair is white, but his eyes are black
and alert, and he can handle a canoe
as no other voyageur in this district
can. Also he has lived in this north-
land all his life and knows it as you
and I know the meadows we played in
as children, the gardens we love as
grown-ups. He has no welcome for the
homesteader, civilization is not de-
sirable in his eyes.

"Me, old Louis, lak not mooch
peoples," he tells us gloomily the
day we meet the seventeen teams
loaded with settlers' effects on the
trail below Dunvegan. "But wai lak
mak' no matter, de peoples dey com'
al' places wit' horses and wagon, wit'
wat you call prairie schooner, oxen,
dog-team, any ol' way to get dem into
de countree. It is de lan' fever got
dem al' right."

"They must find it rather hard and
lonely at first," we remark, and
straightway wish we hadn't for Louis
shows resentment.

"Dey welcom' stay away. Any man
scare ob de woods is no good. Me, I
love de wildernes' also dat reever she
be de mos' bes' company I can fin'." She
sing and talk, and ask me do I
remember dis or dat plain as can be.
Las' winter w'en I am com' from de
hunt I meet wan up and coming for-
ward fellow, for sure. Two fat team
ob oxen dey go 'long slow and easy
drawing w'at you tink? A house, yea
siree, a house furnish to a feenish wit'
stove and table and bed; also dere's a
woman keep house, and leetle ones at
de window so pretty as you please.
Dat looks good to me al' right. Not
mak' de farm meself, to grow de grain
and raise de cattle seem poor way for
man to spend hee days. I tink so,
yes. But," with a shrug, "dis Peace
Valley she soon be wan beeg harves'
field b'gosh!"

Peace Valley! Peace Valley! We
have heard of it everywhere, yet now
that we have come this long, long way
by trail, and boat, and portage, all
we see is a mighty river and on either
side banks rising in plains to a
thousand feet. "Why," we exclaim in
dismay, "there is no valley."

"Oh, yes," says Louis, sending the
canoe through the water as only his
kind can do, "dere be valley al' right,
but you mus' go over de hill to fin'
her. You will see."

And presently we do see. Back of
the hills of grandeur which enclose the
Peace River lie the plains of the
Peace. There seems no end to them.
Wild flowers, saskatoons, red-caps, the
air is heavy with the scent of fruit and
flower steeped in sunshine. Away and
away stretches the valley holding
homesteads for the thousands. On a
day like this, with a sky of blue and
gold like the one above us, with
brightness and beauty everywhere, it
is easy to sit here and condemn the
blindness, the foolishness of the poor
who herd in the heart of cities while
all this waits to make them real
homes; but at night, when the winds
go lonesomely, and great spaces
stretch wan and silent and the soli-
tude spreads and grows one is not so
sure. He needs to have a brave heart
who neighbors with nature—and no
one else.

Yonder stands Dunvegan in the only
break one can see in the frowning
ramparts. There the north shore, ter-
raced by nature's own hand, goes slop-
ing up and up in knolls of greenness.
It is one of the oldest Hudson Bay
posts on the Peace. The Indian and
the 'breed still come here to barter
their skins, fox, bear, lynx, beaver for
the necessities of life, and the fripperies
as well. A solemn old place which
seems like Louis, to resent the in-
trusion of "mooch people," and of the
three railways running a tortoise race
through rock and wilderness to see
which will reach it first—for this same
Dunvegan is the portal to a brand
new commercial centre, the gate to
one of the giant waterways of the
world.

Bridging Two Nations.

The citizens of Fort Frances and
International Falls, Minn., celebrat-
ed recently the opening of an inter-
national steel traffic bridge between
the two towns across the Rainy River
which marks the boundary line be-
tween the two countries. The bridge,
which is built of structural steel and
weighs 1,000 tons, is 950 feet in
length, with a lift span of 80 feet,
which is so constructed with counter
weights attached to the cables that it
can be easily lifted bodily in a per-
pendicular position to a height of 65
feet. The steel rests on reinforced ce-
ment piers placed on solid rock in the
river bed, and is built wide en-
ough and big enough to accommodate
steam and electric railways, vehicles
and foot passengers. The occasion of
the opening was a day to be remem-
bered as it marked the beginning of a
new era when progress marked time
on the calendar of the days which
reached back to the canoe of the trap-
per or Hudson Bay employe.

Industrial Brandon.

Brandon for a western city has quite
a large manufacturing industry. Most
of the factories started with small
capital and grew to their present posi-
tion through the natural stimulation of
economic forces.

Forty is a conservative estimate of
the number of Brandon's factories.
Everything from machinery to confection-
ery is made.

Woman Police Officer.

Out of forty-seven applications, Miss
Annie M. Jackson has been appoint-
ed as the first female police officer
for Edmonton. She is to have charge
in particular of girls coming under
the court's jurisdiction.

TRUFFLE HUNTING PIG.

Theirs Is a Luxurious But a Sad and
Disappointed Life.

The most luxurious pig in all the
world is, as it painfully happens, the
most unhappy, the most dissatisfied,
the most deceived. Her splendid lot
in life is to hunt for the delicious
truffle, which, alas, she is never al-
lowed to devour.

Her full name is La Truie, and she
inhabits the pleasant sunny land
round Perigueux and Sorges, in
France. She is the truffle-hunting pig
par excellence and belongs to a very
special breed, which is as much look-
ed after as a thoroughbred racer.
There is as much difference between
her and an ordinary pig as there is
between a motorcar and a steam
roller.

Sometimes as much as \$500 is paid
for a truffles pig, the animal's spe-
cial value being that through long
and careful inbreeding it is born with
an instinct for truffles—not merely
an instinctive love, but a marvelous
instinct, which leads it infallibly to
discover where they are hidden away
in the earth.

This is the tragedy of the truffles
pig's luxurious life.

From youth upward she is fed on
the daintiest morsels. Nothing is given
that might spoil her fine taste.
La Truie is born with this fine taste,
which belongs to her breed and which
has been carefully fostered for years.
When she has grown up a little she
is led forth one fine morning at the
end of a slack rope on a great truffle
hunting expedition. The man who
leads her has no more exact knowl-
edge as to where the truffles are actu-
ally hidden in the earth than a pur-
blind owl.

But La Truie can scent one, so fine
is her instinct, if it be hidden nearly
two feet under the surface. Down
goes her head with its peculiarly
long, well bred snout, and she is root-
ing at the brown earth with all the
energy she possesses.

As has been said, this instinct is
infallible. A dozen inches or more
down the pig finds the truffle she has
scented. Forth shoots her snout, her
mouth is just opening to receive its
just reward, when—she is hauled back
with a sudden painful and not-to-be-
denied jerk, and a sharp-pointed stick
prods her away from the delicious
morsel.

And the business has only just
started when gathered. Women peas-
ants with long experience scrub them
delicately with hot water and nail-
brushes, and others peel them just
as carefully and gently, much in the
manner in which potatoes are scrap-
ed, for as they come from the earth
they look like black fungi and run
about the size of potatoes.

The district of Perigueux and
Sorges supplies the whole world with
truffles. They are finer here than
anywhere else. Like mushrooms,
they need a period of warmth and
rain in order to insure a good season,
which extends through October, No-
vember, December and January.

About Caterpillars.

An enemy in the form of a destructive
disease has declared war with good
effect so far on the caterpillars of both
varieties and millions of the insects are
dying of it, says Dr. Gordon Hewitt,
chief entomologist at the experimental
farm. From investigations made by
Dr. Hewitt and his staff the disease is
general all over the district and not
merely confined to certain areas. So
destructive is the disease that it looks
at present as if there will not be such a
bad plague of caterpillars next year as
there has been this year and last.

The enemy of the tent and forest
caterpillars has reached Athens. It is a
tiny fly, about 1/8-in. long, having a very
slim body, ringed or spotted, and when
not otherwise engaged it teeters up and
down like a sand piper. Once attacked
by this little enemy, the worm grows
erratic in its movements, then attaches
itself firmly to the bark of the trees and
dies in that position. Eventually only
its skin remains. And what hope for
the future? Well, these little flies
multiply so much more rapidly than
the caterpillars that a very large per-
centage of the worms will be dead before
they have time to enter a cocoon, and
so next year should witness the end of
the scourge.—Athens Reporters.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of
smell and completely derange the whole sys-
tem when entering it through the mucous
surfaces. Such articles should never be used
except on prescriptions from reputable phy-
sicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold
to the good you can possibly derive from
them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no
mercury, and is taken internally, acting di-
rectly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of
the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure
be sure you get the genuine. It is taken in-
ternally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J.
Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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